

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

THREE OUTSTANDING WOMEN TO  
RECEIVE CONGRESSWOMAN  
MARY T. NORTON AWARD AT  
58TH UNITED WAY LUNCHEON

## HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 12, 1993, the 58th annual kickoff luncheon will be hosted by the United Way of Hudson County at the Meadowlands Hilton in Secaucus, NJ. William E. Martin, president of the United Way of Hudson County for 37 years, reports that this campaign kickoff will feature presentations of the prestigious Congresswoman Mary T. Norton Award for outstanding community service, and keynote remarks by Richard A. Kraft, president and chief operating officer of Matsushita Electric Corp. of America. The company and its employees, under the leadership of Mr. Kraft, has been a model of corporate involvement in Hudson County. Company officials and employees have joined heart and hand in conducting a clothing drive for the homeless, provided microwaves to enhance food pantries to feed the hungry, and conducted an excellent all-around United Way campaign.

Since 1935 the United Way of Hudson County has met human service needs through its 33 agencies, voluntary organization presidents, professional personnel, and approximately 1,100 corporate, labor, government and civic leaders who volunteer their services. A mighty army has been available to help those in need.

This thank you luncheon will kickoff with a film salute to the National Football League, celebrating 20 years of NFL/UW TV productions, which enables the United Way message to reach an estimated 80 million viewers weekly during the football season, and provides community service opportunities and recognition for the National Football League family. NFL Commissioner Paul Tagliabue, a native of Jersey City, is providing the film presentation, showing that this is truly a partnership in caring.

Three years ago, the United Way of Hudson County created the Congresswoman Mary T. Norton Award, so named because of the Congresswoman's deep commitment to human service needs. The award recognizes women who have made outstanding contributions to the success of United Way programs both in our community and throughout the Nation. It symbolizes the spirit of the United Way—to increase the organized capacity of people to care for one another.

Former Congressman Frank J. Guarini, who served as a Member of Congress for the 14th District of New Jersey, was instrumental in the establishment of this award. Today I join with the United Way in expressing appreciation to

former Congressman Guarini for his annual interest in reporting these awards in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I am proud to continue this tradition. We also wish to express our appreciation for his support of the American Way Program, established in 1990, to aid newcomers from the Asian Pacific countries to learn the American way and the importance of mutual cooperation. This program, coordinated by Conrad J. Vuocolo, is the only one of its type in the Nation.

The recipients of the award for 1993 are:

Jean McFaddin, group vice president of R.H. Macy & Co., and the producer of Macy's Emmy Award-winning Thanksgiving Day Parade. As group vice president and executive director of public relations and promotions, Ms. McFaddin is responsible for developing merchandising programs and production of premiere celebrations for Macy's stores nationwide. She created "The 50th Anniversary Celebration of the Wizard of Oz," featuring giant inflatables of Dorothy and her friends on Macy's famed marquee. Jean won Emmys for the 1979, 1982, 1983, 1986, and 1987 parades. We are proud that many of the figures used in the parade are made and stored in Hoboken, NJ. She also directed New York City's July 4th Land Festival in 1977. Jean has been named a "Quintessential New Yorker" by Town & Country magazine and has received the Humanitarian Award of New York's Community of Mayors Association.

A member of the New York Board of Directors for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation for 10 years, she received their 1990 Outstanding Service Award. Jean is also on the national board of directors of Race Against Time, a nonprofit foundation committed to creating educational films on genetic therapy and other medical advances.

Ms. McFaddin holds a master's degree from the University of Texas in theatrical production, and has received undergraduate degrees at Stephen's College, Columbia, MO, and the University of Texas, her native State.

Zulima V. Farber, appointed by Gov. James J. Florio, and sworn in on August 18, 1992, as New Jersey's Public Advocate and Public Defender, is the first Hispanic woman to serve in a New Jersey cabinet post. A native of Cuba, she became involved in law and public service when she learned that her 13-year-old brother had been arrested for carrying anti-Castro literature in Santiago, Cuba. Fearing further retribution against the family, her parents sent her to live with relatives in West New York, NJ. A graduate of Memorial High School, she worked as a secretary to a Union City attorney, and with the help of a small scholarship enrolled in Montclair State College. She worked for 2 years as an instructor in Spanish while studying for a doctorate in Spanish literature at the City University of New York. Encouraged by her husband, Eugene Farber, a law student, she enrolled in Rutgers School of Law.

She served as a legal specialist with the Newark Department of Health and Welfare in 1974; as assistant counsel to the Governor in 1978; a member for 10 years of the Jersey City Medical Center Board of Directors; chairperson of the New Jersey Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; on the Hudson County Improvement Authority; and in other capacities.

Ms. Farber is a member of the American Bar Association and several State professional organizations. Described as a "woman on the move and one willing to take personal risks for just causes," Ms. Farber resides in North Bergen, NJ.

Denis Arthur has a long history of community service. As a member of the board of directors of the Hudson County Chamber of Commerce and Industry, she spearheaded the school mentor program, which has over 130 mentors from the business community working with 6th and 7th graders in the Jersey City Public Schools. She also helps to keep Girl Scouting in the forefront with the business community through the Annual Business Luncheon.

A graduate of Trenton State College, she has taught school in Livingston and Newark and worked as an executive with the National Personnel Service, in corporate planning and as director. Ms. Arthur founded Ready Personnel Services and Ready Temps, helping shape the future of young people in the marketplace. She has been involved in the Hudson County business community for over 20 years, and is a member of the National Association of Personnel Consultants, the board of directors of the New Jersey Association of Personnel Consultants, and of the Jersey City Rotary Club. She operates her personnel service organization at the Jersey City waterfront and resides in Berkeley Heights with her daughter, Tracey.

Congresswoman Mary T. Norton, in 1925, was one of the first women elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. She was elected to represent Jersey City and Bayonne, 12th district, as the first woman from the Democratic party and the first woman from an eastern State elected to the House in her own right. More than 40 years ago, Congresswoman Norton was a champion of child care, women's rights, labor safety standards, and education. She was also instrumental in the inclusion of women in high levels of government service. She served 13 terms, retiring in 1950.

Also at this luncheon, the second annual Louis T. Scialli Memorial Award will be presented to Thomas Favia, president of the Jersey City Education Association. Mr. Favia was selected unanimously by the board of directors of the United Way of Hudson County to receive this award.

The United Way of Hudson County initiated the Louis T. Scialli Memorial Award as a tribute to the accomplishments of the membership of the Jersey City Education Association. Mr. Scialli served as president of the JCEA

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

from 1969 until his passing in 1990. He developed strong programs, making the Hudson County Human Services Network perhaps one of the most effective in the entire Nation. JCEA members have served magnificently under the late Lou Scialli. It is for this reason that the United Way of Hudson County announced the initiation of the Louis Scialli Memorial Award.

Last year Joseph McLaughlin, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 827, working with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., received the first award.

Thomas Favia, who worked many years shoulder to shoulder with the late Mr. Scialli, is president of the JCEA and is involved in skillful negotiations and representation for Jersey City's teachers, and also maintains other employees who have recently become affiliated with the Jersey City union.

I am pleased to report that the per capita giving by the Jersey City teachers, with the assistance of the JCEA, is the largest in the entire State of New Jersey.

Despite problems the United Way is encountering at the national level, with the assistance of individual donors and corporations the United Way hopes to meet the Hudson County quota for this year. Board chairman Burton Trebour, vice president of APA Transport Co.; Robert Smith, chairman of the finance committee; past presidents David Leff; Frank Nilan and LeRoy Lenahan will lead the dedicated staff and volunteers in reaching the goal.

Cuts forecast in human services mean local communities will receive less Federal and State assistance. It is therefore important that the entire community, its corporate leaders and elected officials, work with the thousands of donors to help deliver the financial assistance necessary to continue services in our area.

When we realize that the United Way agencies respond to more than 165,000 service requests each year, we come to understand the importance of their work. The approximately \$2 million distributed each year by the United Way of Hudson County transforms into \$34 million of additional funds through foundations and other areas. We know of the great work being done through the North Hudson Community Action Corp. and 30 other service agencies, serving elders, children, and entire families.

Since last year's redistricting, Hudson County has three Members in the House of Representatives. Both Congressmen DONALD PAYNE and ROBERT TORRICELLI join with me in this message. We invite all of our colleagues in the House of Representatives to extend their congratulations and best wishes to the United Way of Hudson County and all present at this kickoff luncheon.

#### GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO LEIGH AND FRANCES JOY

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Thomas Leigh and Frances

Joy, a very special couple who are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary.

Leigh and Frances Joy are both natives of Washington, DC. The youngest of the three children of Frank and Helen Joy, Leigh attended Roosevelt High School, where he was a star baseball pitcher. Frances, the daughter of Charles and Louise Huntington, attended Holy Cross High School. Soon after graduating from their respective high schools Leigh and Frances married, on October 12, 1943.

Shortly after the Joy's wedding, Leigh joined the Navy and shipped off for active duty in World War II. After transferring to the Marine Corps as pharmacist's mate, Leigh was awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart for valor in the battle of Pelilu in the South Pacific.

At the age of 30, Leigh became president of the B. Frank Joy Co., a business his father started in 1917 that is still successfully operating in the Washington area today. While running this company, Leigh coached baseball and softball teams for which his son and daughters played.

Frances was very active in raising the Joy's three children—Ken born in 1946, Gail born in 1949, and Mary Susan born in 1960—transporting them to their many athletic and social events. Frances was also very active in their community church.

Leigh and Frances are now retired and spending much of their time on the golf course. They still look after their three children, as well as their nine grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Congress pay tribute to Leigh and Frances Joy, a proud American family enjoying each other and the entire Joy family on their golden anniversary. My wife Carol Ann and I are happy to be part of their extended family and proud to call them our friends. We wish them a happy and healthy future.

#### AMERICA CAN PUT AMERICANS BACK TO WORK

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, free-spending proponents of big Government believe that the only way to solve our social ills is through the creation of Government programs. Liberal idealists reject the idea that private organizations might better serve the needy. I have always believed these conclusions to be false. It is not in spite of, but because of private industry's self-interest that it is able to operate more efficiently than publicly funded programs.

The following article by Sol Stern, published in the September 7, 1993 edition of the Wall Street Journal, chronicles the success enjoyed by one private firm which is serving not only its own needs, but also the needs of the unemployed. This company, called America Works, is turning a profit and serving the public good, training and placing the unemployed in stable jobs. In the process, they build tax rolls, decrease the burden of social services, and even manage to turn a profit.

As Congress and the administration debate the reinvention of Government, we might all

keep the example of America Works in mind. I believe that Government needs to be redefined, not reinvented. As all those who read this article will quickly see, private industry has a much more compelling desire to see individuals succeed. That desire may not be entirely altruistic, but it is all the more successful because of the self-interest which motivates it.

Too often, Government does not have an interest in the needs of its citizens. Private industry has just such an interest. Too often, Government jobs programs do not lead to more employment. Private industry does.

I recommend this article to all my colleagues and to all those who wish to reinvent, redefine, or otherwise reform Government.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 7, 1993]

#### BACK TO WORK

(By Sol Stern)

With the Labor Day holiday over, and summer unofficially at a close, most Americans return to their jobs today. But what of long-term welfare recipients? How exactly, can government prod these people, almost all of whom are women with children, back into the labor market?

Back in the 1992 campaign, Bill Clinton promised to "end the welfare system as we know it." And now his administration must wrestle with the high expectations created by that pledge. The president's welfare-reform planners might find a few hints to solving the riddle at a small, private-sector employment agency called America Works, located in lower Manhattan.

For the past five years, America Works has placed thousands of welfare clients in New York and Connecticut, with an average of between five and six years on the rolls, in private-sector jobs with an average starting salary of \$15,000 plus benefits. Employers have been overwhelmingly satisfied. America Works has a long list of companies that keep coming back, asking for more referrals from the welfare rolls.

America Works has staked its survival as a profitable business on the proposition that welfare clients, properly motivated and helped with a limited amount of technical assistance, can be successful at getting and holding jobs.

Consider the case of 35-year-old Lenore Green. Other than having two short-term jobs, she has been on public assistance all her adult life. Ms. Green had a disappointing experience with New York City's Human Resources Administration. "They basically give you the Yellow Pages and tell you to start calling to find a job," she says.

#### WORTH THE TRIP

When Ms. Green heard about America Works, she asked her caseworker to refer her to the firm, even though its offices are in lower Manhattan and she lives in the Bronx. When she made the trip, she found a businesslike facility, in contrast with the grim welfare offices she was used to visiting. A polite receptionist directed clients and visitors to the business lab, the preemployment classroom, a small meeting room and staff offices. America Works was humming with activity, and no one was waiting in line.

Ms. Green signed up, and after a week of pre-employment screening and "job readiness" training, she landed a two week data-entry job. Immediately thereafter she was sent on two interviews, each of which led to a job offer. She currently works in the claims department of Amalgamated Life Insurance Co.

America Works functions as a kind of "old girls' network." (Most of its clients are



women.) Staff members build relationships with employers and provide the connections to the job market that women on welfare usually lack. "After screening to make sure there's a fit with what the employer is looking for, they go out and represent you to the employer," Ms. Green says. "They help you get that interview."

America Works makes its money by contracting with state welfare agencies to place clients in jobs. The contract is performance-based: The company is paid (about \$4,000 a client in Connecticut and \$5,300 in New York) only after the client has completed a four-month probationary period with an employer. The state comes out ahead as well. For its fee of \$5,300, America Works estimates that it saves taxpayers \$22,000 a year, the cost of keeping a mother and two children on the welfare rolls in New York.

America Works is the brainchild of a husband-and-wife team, Peter Cove and Lee Bowes. Mr. Cove is a community activist, a veteran of the 1960s War on Poverty and various nonprofit employment training projects; Ms. Bowes is a sociologist. They launched America Works in the mid-1980's with \$1 million in start-up capital and the belief, based on their own experiences in the job-training field, that the primary obstacles preventing welfare clients from finding and retaining jobs are a lack of connections and gaps in interpersonal skills. Extended education and training programs are unnecessary, time-consuming diversions, Mr. Cove and Ms. Bowes argue. Further, they contend, clients with shaky self-confidence are best served by an early success in getting a job, not by long periods of preparation.

America Works' week-long training sessions are narrowly focused on the skills needed to land an entry-level job. A counselor works with clients on such basics as maintaining a businesslike personal appearance, speaking properly, preparing a resume, showing up on time and arranging child care. Attendance is strictly enforced: If a client is late to class, even by five minutes, she is dropped from the program, though she may enroll again at a later date. After completing the class, clients spend half their day in the company's business lab, working on typing, word processing, and other office skills while they wait for job interviews. During the remainder of their day, they can seek employment on their own.

Paula Phillips, an energetic former school-teacher who leads the training sessions, stresses that clients' success depends on their own motivation and effort. "There are no guarantees," she tells her class of 46 women. "If you want something to happen, you've got to make it happen."

Nevertheless, she continues, "if we don't find people a job, we can't stay in business. We want to find jobs for as many people as possible."

The company's entrepreneurial ethos is catching. We spoke with numerous women and men in America Works classes who defied the stereotypes of long-term welfare clients steeped in a permanent culture of dependency. After waiting several months to be admitted to the program, they understood that they had to compete for jobs, were working very hard at improving their skills in the business lab, and were confident that they would succeed.

Employers are impressed with the workers' enthusiasm. "Their candidates really want to work," says the personnel director of a catalog company who, since 1989, has relied exclusively on America Works for filling entry-level positions. "They have people who

have been out of work and so they're willing to stay with a job for quite some time," says the manager of a law office. "They're willing to stay longer than other people who haven't been on public assistance. We're willing to take a chance on them; we get a dedicated and loyal employee. It's a win-win situation."

During the four-month probationary period, the employer pays an agreed-upon wage to America Works, which pays the employee minimum wage. (Employee's welfare grants are gradually reduced during their transition to permanent work.) The trial period allows the employer to evaluate the new employee's work habits and adaptability to the company culture.

#### CONFOUNDING PESSIMISM

At the same time, America Works offers the employee services to ease the transition from dependency to the job market. America Works job counselors visit the worker on the job every week and meet with the employee's supervisor every other week to "trouble-shoot." If there are problems with punctuality or attendance, or if the client needs help with child care or housing, the counselor will intervene.

After the probationary period, the employee is paid a standard wage. The support America Works provides during the transition period is clearly effective; an estimated 85% to 90% of its clients are still in their jobs at the end of the first year.

America Works confounds the shared pessimism of both liberals and conservatives about the possibility of getting welfare recipients into jobs quickly. It points beyond the familiar "won't work" vs. "can't work" argument, toward pragmatic, intermediate solutions. There are thousands of welfare recipients who deserve a better chance than the one the welfare bureaucracy now affords.

#### HOPE FOR CONTINUING GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREECE

**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress and a friend of Greece, I have followed with keen interest developments in that country and the current electoral campaign for the election of a new parliament and cabinet.

Certainly, neither I, nor any Member of Congress that I am aware of, wishes to interject himself/herself in another country's internal affairs. But all of us hope that the excellent relations between Athens and Washington, fostered by Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, will continue after the October 10 elections.

I have been impressed with the economic stabilization and growth that has been achieved in the past 3½ years and the ambitious program of infrastructure building now in progress in Greece. Moreover, I also applaud the statesmanship displayed by Prime Minister Mitsotakis in his sincere efforts to bring about peace in the Balkans.

Ultimately, the decision as to who shall govern Greece after October 10 belongs to the Greek people, as it should be in the oldest de-

mocracy in the world. But as a Member of Congress with a large ethnic Greek constituency, I certainly hope that the excellent state of United States-Greek relations will continue, irrespective of the outcome of the October 10 contest.

#### TRIBUTE TO MINORITY LEADER ROBERT MICHEL

**HON. TERRY EVERETT**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great statesman and outstanding American, our leader Congressman ROBERT MICHEL. On October 4, BOB announced his retirement from the U.S. House of Representatives.

BOB MICHEL exemplifies all that is America. He is the son of a French immigrant and was wounded while defending freedom in World War II. His bravery earned him two Bronze Stars, a Purple Heart, and four battle stars.

In 1957, BOB MICHEL carried his pride and patriotism to the U.S. House of Representatives where he has labored continuously for the people of Illinois' 18th Congressional District.

Since 1981, BOB's colleagues have voted him Republican leader seven consecutive times. He was elected to his first leadership position as chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in 1972, chosen as Republican whip in 1974, and became leader in 1980. He also served as permanent chairman of the 1984, 1988, and 1992 Republican national conventions.

In addition to his distinguished leadership record, BOB MICHEL has been personally honored by everyone from President Ronald Reagan to the Reserve Officer Association to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for his exemplary civic service.

Today, I would like to offer my heartfelt congratulations to BOB and his family on a job well done. I wish him a happy and leisurely retirement and the knowledge that this House is better for his 38 years service.

**ANTHONY MANSOUR**

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding member of the community, Anthony J. Mansour. Mr. Mansour is being presented with the Golden Door Award by the International Institute of Flint, MI on Tuesday, October 12.

The International Institute annually presents the Golden Door Award to individuals who have through their civic and voluntary involvement made a positive impact on the Flint community and the International Institute. The award recipients are persons who have adopted the United States as their home. They come from divergent parts of the world but are

united in their commitment to serving the community. They exemplify the best our foreign born citizens have given to the United States.

Anthony "Tony" Mansour continues that tradition of service. I have counted Tony among my closest friends for many years. He has been a powerful advocate for the rights of the Palestinian people. He is a respected leader in the Arab American community of Genesee County. He is a founding member of the American Arab Heritage Council, an active member of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, the Arab American Leadership Council, the Arab American Institute, the Arab American Bar Association, the Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services, the Palestine Aid Society, and the American Near East Refugee Aid Initiative.

In addition to this he was elected to the Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial Circuit and served from 1966 through 1973. At that time he returned to a thriving law practice. He has made significant contributions to the education field. He has promoted legal education in this community and been a lecturer and instructor with Mott Adult High School, and Baker College. Through his participation with the Curriculum Advisory Committee at Mott Community College he has established legal education programs for legal secretaries and paralegal assistants. He is a fellow of the American Bar Association, a prestigious group of the top 2 percent of attorneys throughout the country. He is a member of the Genesee County Bar Association and the State Bar of Michigan. Tony has held numerous posts with each organization including the judicial qualifications screening committee.

Tony came to this country from Nazareth, Palestine when he was 18-months-old. He and his wife, Muriel, have six children and several grandchildren. I commend the International Institute for recognizing the achievements of this great man and ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Anthony Mansour as he is presented with this well-deserved award.

**H.R. 2445, THE ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994, TO TERMINATE THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER**

### **HON. PETER HOAGLAND**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 1993*

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, earlier this summer, the House voted to cut spending by terminating several programs whose costs far outweigh any merits the programs may have. The programs we voted to cut include the superconducting super collider, the advanced solid rocket motor, the advanced liquid metal reactor, and the SP-100 space reactor. Now each of these projects are coming before the House again, because the Senate and the Appropriations conferees were not willing to make the tough choices on these programs. I urge my colleagues here in the House who are serious about cutting spending to stick to your guns and insist on these cuts.

Last year, we voted to cut the superconducting super collider and the advanced solid rocket motor, but these programs are still eating up taxpayer dollars. The American people are sick and tired of seeing their money go to these multibillion dollar programs as we slide deeper and deeper into debt—and I'm sick of it as well.

I am pleased that the House rejected the rule to consider the conference report that would have continued to fund the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor Program. That is the kind of resolve we need to show on upcoming votes on each of the programs I mentioned.

The time has come to pull the plug on the superconducting super collider. We must be prepared to reject any conference report that continues to fund it. I was disappointed that not a single House conferee was appointed that agreed with the majority of the House on this issue. We must also insist that the other programs the House voted to eliminate, such as the advanced liquid metal reactor and the SP-100 space reactor, are eliminated once and for all in the conference report.

The American people are clearly ready to make the tough choices and cut Government spending. The House took the first step by voting to cut these programs when these bills were first considered. Now, as these bills come back to us for final consideration, we must finish the job the American people sent us here to do.

**IN CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ASPIRA, INC. OF NEW JERSEY**

### **HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 1993*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 25th anniversary of ASPIRA, Inc. of New Jersey, a nonprofit organization providing counseling and leadership development programs to Hispanic and other minority youth. This Friday, October 8, 1993, ASPIRA celebrates this milestone with an anniversary gala in East Brunswick, NJ. David Diaz of WCBS news will act as master of ceremonies, and the celebrants will be addressed by keynote speaker Antonia Pantoja, founder of the ASPIRA movement in this country.

I have long recognized the vital importance of the services which ASPIRA provides, and I have taken the floor of the house in the past to recognize its work. Today I rise once again to reconfirm my belief in ASPIRA's mission, and to thank the dedicated group of professional educators and counselors who make the movement possible.

ASPIRA was founded by a group of Hispanic leaders and educators recognizing the need to ameliorate the alarming dropout rate among Puerto Rican youth in New Jersey. Its mission became the strengthening of the Hispanic community's economic base by promoting education among its youth—thus crating the community's future leaders.

ASPIRA's mission of "Leadership through Education" reinforces a value for education;

community awareness and participation; a positive self-identity; the development of leadership skills; and parental awareness of educational programs and policies that affect their children.

ASPIRA's mission is symbolized by the pitirre, a small, fragile tropical bird found on the island of Puerto Rico. It is known for its agility and rapid flight and for its ability to outsmart, tire, and defeat much larger birds. The pitirre represents ASPIRA and is symbolic of the youth who aspire to acquire knowledge and develop into the leaders of the future. The ASPIRANTE, like the pitirre, will overcome the seemingly overwhelming odds against them throughout life. It is through their struggle that they will gain the skills necessary to return and struggle for the betterment of their communities. I know my colleagues in the House join me in saluting ASPIRA.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO COMPETITION WINNERS FROM SHOREHAM, LONG ISLAND**

### **HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 1993*

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to acknowledge the achievements of four outstanding young constituents from the First Congressional District of New York: Sean Burrows, Keith Chan, Robert Nelson, and Rebecca Siddons, all from the Shoreham-Wading River High School. These Long Island students were recently recognized as 4 of the 12 New York State winners of the Foundation for a creative America's Young Inventors' and Creators' competition. Two of the four students, Sean Burrows and Rebecca Siddons, are also national winners and will be in Washington, DC, on October 30, 1993, for an awards ceremony.

The young inventors' and creators' competition is designed to educate students about our Nation's patent and copyright systems while challenging them to create unique and original projects. Included among the Shoreham students' winning creations is a smoke detector for the hearing impaired and a wet floor sign with an alarm that is activated when someone walks onto the slippery area.

This year's competition marks the 100th anniversary of American film. Like many American businesses, the motion picture industry originated with the help of innovative and original thinkers such as Thomas Alva Edison and Mary Pickford. With continued hard work and a little luck, perhaps this year's contestants will enjoy similar success with their inventions and creations.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate these four young men and women from Long Island, NY, for their exceptional performances. I would also like to commend their instructors, John Holzapfel, Mary Loesing, Florence Mondry, and Karen Peterson, for their efforts in leading these students to success. The Shoreham-Wading River community is very proud of their outstanding work.



FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMISSIONING OF THE *PRIDE OF BALTIMORE II* TO BE CELEBRATED ON OCTOBER 22, 1993

### HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 5th anniversary of the *Pride of Baltimore II* which will be celebrated on October 22, 1993.

That day, I will have the pleasure of attending a celebration honoring the *Pride of Baltimore II*. The *Pride of Baltimore II*, a topsail schooner built along the lines of a 19th century Baltimore clipper, symbolizes the rebirth and the character of the city of Baltimore.

Through the able leadership of Captains Jan Miles and Robert C. Glover and the 11 other crewman who maintain the complex rig and abundant brightwork, the *Pride II* has embarked on voyages to ports in many foreign cities, including Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, La Guaira and Panama. Wherever the *Pride II* may travel, it carries with her the enterprising spirit of all the citizens of Baltimore and its predecessor, the *Pride of Baltimore*, which was lost at sea in May, 1986, after sailing more than 150,000 miles in 9 years.

For the last 5 years, it has served as a world class ambassador of economic development and goodwill for the State of Maryland and the Port of Baltimore. In the course of its mission, the *Pride* has promoted stronger commercial and cultural links between Maryland and her international trading partners.

With her unlimited international sailing capacity, the *Pride* has evolved into a valuable educational resource. The Student with *Pride* program links Maryland students with their counterparts from all over the globe. Together, the students study a curriculum of geography, math, science, and history based on the *Pride's* voyages. The crew stays in touch with the students via the latest in satellite and facsimile technology.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I commemorate the 5th anniversary of the commissioning of the *Pride of Baltimore II*.

### MISGUIDED POLICY IN SOMALIA

### HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration's policy regarding Somalia has become a complete failure in my mind. The United States forces operating in Somalia are now in the untenable situation of trying to carry out a botched and unguided mission that encompasses humanitarian, peacekeeping, peace-making, and nation-building efforts. The command and control arrangement that was originally set up when the United States first handed over the humanitarian mission to the United Nations has since become confused and ineffective—this must be addressed immediately before any more American lives are

needlessly lost. Operation Restore Hope has turned into Operation Quagmire.

The policy initiated by the Bush administration to provide humanitarian assistance to the starving people of Somalia has been successfully fulfilled. Since the Clinton administration has taken over, the nature of the policy shifted to economics and nation-building that is being loosely coordinated with the United Nations. In a recent speech to the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin went so far as to say "our overall criteria for success should include progress in economic, political, and security elements of the Somali problem." This speech is a perfect illustration of why the administration's foreign policy has gone bad. In this time of severe reductions to our national defense budget, we have no business launching a political and economic exercise half way around the world; especially when the people we are trying to help are shooting at us.

On May 25, the House voted to approve H.J. Res. 45, a joint resolution authorizing the use of United States Armed Forces in Somalia for up to an additional 12 months; it was adopted on a vote of 243 to 179. I voted against this measure because we had since achieved our objective of making the food supply accessible to all Somalis.

When we launched Operation Restore Hope last December, we really didn't have any vital interests in Somalia; our involvement was primarily humanitarian in nature. We continue to not have interests in Somalia that would warrant the further use of the United States military. The United Nations peacekeeping force must assume the broader role of peace "maker" until General Aideed's forces are neutralized.

Yesterday, my Republican colleagues and I sent a letter to President Clinton requesting that he bring the United States military operation in Somalia to a close, and shift the responsibility of this mission back to the United Nations. Moreover, we stressed the fact that we have successfully completed the humanitarian mission of food distribution in Somalia; the mission has now changed to nation-building, which is the role of the United Nations. I hope the President takes heed in this letter and listens to the American people; it's time to bring our troops home from Somalia.

### HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION AVAILABILITY ACT

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it's a well-known fact that shifting the emphasis in the physician work force from specialists to generalists will improve access to health care and cut costs. In fact, the Council on Graduate Medical Education [COGME] under the Department of Health and Human Services has issued an extensive report supporting this fact called, "Improving Access to Health Care Through Physician Workforce Reform: Directions for the 21st Century." America is in need of more primary care physicians. As a result,

I have introduced H.R. 3220, the Health Professions Education Availability Act of 1993, to emphasize training in primary care education and to encourage students to enter a field in primary care.

At this time, I would like to summarize COGME's findings on this issue. First, the growing shortage of practicing generalists—i.e., family physicians, general internists, and general pediatricians—will be greatly aggravated by the growing percentage of medical school graduates who plan to subspecialize. The expansion of managed care and provision of universal care will only further increase the demand for generalist physicians. Second, increasing subspecialization in U.S. health care escalates health care costs, results in fragmentation of services, and increases the discrepancy between numbers of rural and urban physicians. Third, a rational health care system must be based upon an infrastructure consisting of a majority of generalist physicians trained to provide quality primary care and an appropriate mix of other specialists to meet health care needs. Today, other specialists and subspecialists provide a significant amount of primary care. However, physicians who are trained, practice, and receive continuing education in the generalist disciplines provide more cost-effective care than nonprimary care specialists and subspecialists.

In its first report 1988, COGME recommended increased numbers of physicians in family practice and general internal medicine to assist in meeting problems of access to primary care services. However, interest by medical school graduates is rapidly increasing in procedurally oriented subspecialties, and similarly, interest in primary care is declining dramatically among U.S. medical students. Should these current trends continue we can conclude that primary care services will increasingly be provided by subspecialists who have had little or no education for primary care. Moreover, primary care provided by subspecialists can be expected to cost more. And finally while an overall increase in the total physician-to-population ratio would further hinder efforts to reduce costs, an oversupply of subspecialists would be more costly than would an oversupply of generalists.

The truth is, the medical education system must respond today, to the Nation's health care and physician work force needs in the 21st century. These include the need for more minority and generalist physicians, more primary care research, and increased access to primary care, particularly in underserved rural and urban communities. Changes in the institutional mission, goals, admissions policies, and curriculum are necessary to respond to these needs. My bill, H.R. 3220, does not increase the overall medical student population, rather, it directs health professions schools to respond to the need for more minority and generalist physicians by shifting the current trends in the physician work force.

Specifically, under H.R. 3220, the Secretary of Education may make an award of a grant or contract to a health professions school only if the school agrees to emphasize training in primary health care and encourage the students of the school to enter a field of primary health care as a career choice.

Furthermore, foreign students are often accepted over American and legal alien students. As a result, America is exporting one of our greatest national resources—education—and taking away opportunities from qualified minority students. Under H.R. 3220, the Secretary of Education may make an award of a grant or contract to a health professions school only if the school agrees that, in considering applications for admission to the programs of health professions education operated by the school, the school will admit an individual who is not a citizen or permanent resident alien of the United States only if no qualified applicant who is such a citizen or alien is seeking admission.

The final vote on health care reform legislation will usher a new era of health care for all Americans. It's time to prepare our physician work force for the 21st century, improve access, and cut costs. I urge Members to cosponsor H.R. 3220, the Health Professions Education Availability Act of 1993.

**TRIBUTE TO THE MORRISANIA DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTER ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Morrisania Diagnostic and Treatment Center, which on October 15 will celebrate its 20th year of service to the Morrisania, Highbridge, and Concourse communities of the South Bronx. I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize Dr. James Dumpson, chairman of the board of directors of the New York City Health & Hospitals Corp., and Dr. Antonia Novello, our former Surgeon General both of whom will be honored on October 15 for their contributions to the health of our communities.

In 1971 New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay broke ground on a new facility designed to provide comprehensive primary health care to approximately 55,000 area families. A pioneer of the team concept of health care management, this newest member of the New York City Health & Hospitals Corp. system organized its staff into cohesive units consisting of adult and pediatric physicians; registered head and staff nurses; community health nurses, nurses' aides, and ambulatory care technicians; social workers and caseworkers; and module clerks. Over the past 20 years these units have worked as teams to bring continuity of care to each registered household's entire family.

The Morrisania Diagnostic and Treatment Center also delivers primary pediatric care at four elementary schools, performs health care screenings at the 151st Street Shelter/Emergency Assistance Unit, operates the Highbridge Family Practice Clinic in the Bronx, and provides a full range of mental health services, including child psychiatry, support family therapy groups, a Center for Learning Disabilities, and a psychiatric Day Hospital, which serves as a much-needed alternative to institutionalization.

Mr. Speaker, in his address last month to a joint session of Congress, President Clinton emphasized that the prompt provision of preventive medical services is essential to the health security of our Nation. For 20 years the Morrisania Diagnostic and Treatment Center has made the maintenance of good health the watchword of its practice. Under the able leadership of Executive Director Angel M. Laporte, Jr., who has implemented the Communicare/Managed Care programs and is committed to the philosophies of total quality management and continuous quality improvement, the Morrisania Diagnostic and Treatment Center is certain to be even more successful in securing the health of the Morrisania, Highbridge, and Concourse communities.

I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring the physicians, nurses, caseworkers, administrators, clerical workers, and all of the other caregivers and support staff of the Morrisania Diagnostic and Treatment Center for their outstanding efforts at this important milestone.

**A TRIBUTE TO HON. ROBERT MICHEL**

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I had planned to participate in the tribute to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] which many of our colleagues had arranged at the opening of today's session. However, the lengthy conference at the White House on the Somalia crisis prevented my returning to the House Chamber in a timely fashion. Accordingly, I wish to express my sentiments now, and assure my colleagues that they are just as sincere and heartfelt as those delivered earlier today.

Mr. Speaker, the announcement earlier this week stunned and saddened many of us. BOB MICHEL's decision not to seek reelection to Congress is not simply the well earned retirement of a hard-working and dedicated colleague, it is the departure of a dear and valued friend.

BOB MICHEL was first elected by the people of Illinois to Congress in 1956. today, he is the only Republican Member of this Chamber who remembers service under President Eisenhower. He is one of only three Republican Members who had the experience of service under President Kennedy.

Throughout all these years of congressional service, BOB MICHEL deservedly earned a reputation for integrity, for expertise, and for having an open mind as well as a warm heart. The logical choice for Republican leader in 1981, his over one dozen years in that position were golden years for BOB MICHEL and his party. An articulate spokesperson, a skilled leader, a respected adviser, he was extremely effective in advancing the programs of Presidents Reagan and Bush. It is well known that his door has been open for both sides of the aisle at all times.

BOB MICHEL will long be remembered as a friend of Congress: as a man who defended

this institution at a time when its detractors had the rapt attention of the sensationalist media. BOB never hesitated to point out our achievements, and the fact that for over 200 years we have functioned as the greatest and most effective legislative body the world has ever seen.

This Chamber—indeed, American politics—will be a sadder place without BOB MICHEL's presence. He will be sorely missed by all of us, on both sides of the aisle, and by his constituents from the Peoria area of Illinois who had come to trust in his leadership throughout the past 37 years.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE LAKE HURON AREA COUNCIL, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA**

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Lake Huron Area Council, Boy Scouts of America on the occasion of their annual fall jamboree. I have been invited to attend this event at Camp Rotary in Clare, MI. Through this statement, I wish to express my sentiment about this wonderful jamboree.

Mr. Speaker, as we all well know, the Boy Scouts of America provides an opportunity for the young men of our Nation to participate in an organization which fosters important values, and passes on essential elements of our Nation's heritage. These values provide a foundation upon which our young men can build strong character, and virtue, to last a lifetime. The Boy Scouts have been involved in the development of our young men for close to a century now. By providing instruction in outdoorsman skills, intellectual pursuits, citizenship, and many, many other activities the Boy Scouts help to develop an individual's mind, body and spirit.

Not only does this organization promote respect for our land, its conservation and wise use, it also equips our young men with a desire to become leaders, in their communities, and even on the national level. Many of my colleagues here in Congress have been Boy Scouts, and in the future I am certain that additional scouts will come to this House and make their mark as distinguished public servants.

I would also like to congratulate the fine individuals involved in organizing, and truly giving life, to the many troops throughout my district. Much of the time expended in these activities is only compensated by the satisfaction gained through the knowledge that they have contributed something to the development of our greatest resource, our youth.

Thomas Jefferson once wrote, "I know no safe depository of the ultimate power of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion." I submit that this is exactly what the Boy Scouts of America does.

Through its merit badges, especially Citizenship in the Community and Citizenship in the



Nation, the Boy Scouts inform our young men about the ideals, structures, and practical aspects of the political system of which they are a part. Through community activities and the concepts that underlay the Scout Oath, such as selfless service and assistance to their fellow man, the Boy Scouts build a resolve in our young men to take their place as concerned citizens and participants in a great democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I have devoted a great portion of my life to public service, with the hope that I could make some contribution. I am certain that there are scouts at this fall's jamboree with similar hopes and aspirations. I invite them to take the chance, so that they may contribute a passage to our history.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE MEN OF THE U.S.S. "RIXEY"

**HON. HERB KLEIN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 1993*

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the valiant troops of the U.S.S. *Rixey*. The brave fighting men and medical staff are a tribute to the spirit of this Nation.

During the 27 months of its maiden voyage throughout the Pacific, the *Rixey* served as both a combat ship, painted in the gray color of an armed vessel, and a medical facility, carrying over 70 medical personnel. In this 2-year period the *Rixey* covered the equivalent of approximately six trips around the globe, averaging a continuous speed of 7 knots.

Under the command of such men as Capt. A.H. Pierson (MC) USNR, of Portland, OR, and Comdr. A.F. DePalma (MC) USNR, of Newark, NJ, the *Rixey* participated in four invasions. In this capacity she carried 46,318 troops and 16,324 patients. The remarkable aspect of this service is that she never reported a mechanical failure, under the watchful eye of Lt. G.S. Gunderson, ENS, USNR, the ship's engineering officer.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the heroic efforts of these men and their crew in their fearless service to the people of this country.

#### A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO HAYWARD AND BERNICE ABNEY

**HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 1993*

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the entire Nation, a most special occasion which will soon take place in the great City of Philadelphia. Fifty years ago, Hayward and Bernice Abney exchanged their glorious vows of holy matrimony, and today, their love for each other is stronger than ever.

As the proud parents of four sons and six daughters, Hayward and Bernice have always sought to impart their strong commitment to excellence in every aspect of life to their chil-

dren. Hayward served our great Nation with honor and distinction in the U.S. Army during the Second World War. All four of his sons followed in their father's footsteps of military service by joining the U.S. Air Force. Following his tenure in the Army, Hayward became a respected and admired employee at the world-renowned Philadelphia Electric Company. His years of dedicated service and hard work were celebrated upon Hayward's retirement, and as a testament to this remarkable work ethic, several of Hayward's relatives are still employed at Philadelphia Electric.

Mr. Speaker, in my entire congressional district, I can hardly think of a more inspirational woman than Bernice Abney. Indeed, raising 10 children is alone a remarkable feat. Bernice, however has always had time to dedicate her boundless energy to the community. From her work at her church, to the making of her famous apple and sweet potato pies, Mrs. Abney has always been there for others, even during her intensive kidney dialysis treatments. To those who know and love her, she is a pillar of strength, and a woman who can always be counted upon.

At this time, I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying tribute to Hayward and Bernice Abney. On behalf of the entire U.S. Congress, I would like to offer my warmest congratulations on the occasion of their glorious golden anniversary. In addition, I would like to extend our salutations to their 10 children, 13 grandchildren, and one great grandchild. May God continue to bless this beautiful union which should serve as an example to the entire Nation what the power of love and commitment can accomplish.

#### DEDICATION OF THE DUNDALK-PATAPSCO NECK HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 1993*

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, when Americans think of historic preservation, they often picture places like the Smithsonian Museums, the Walters Art Gallery, and the B&O Railroad Museum. These large institutions, while respectable in their own right, often overlook the smaller accomplishments of everyday people. While the Smithsonian may run an exhibit on the Dead Sea Scrolls, they probably will never display something that impacts the daily events of our lives. Oftentimes we fail to venerate those people and events who make the difference in local communities.

This is why it is important that communities like the Dundalk area support the preservation of local history and pride. With this community spirit in mind, I will have the honor of attending the dedication of the Dundalk-Patapsco Neck Historical Society's new museum on October 10, 1993.

This new historical museum will make available many educational and cultural programs for children and adults. And once completed, it is sure to bring more people into the revitalization area and will enhance the economic

growth of the community. It will benefit both the citizens and the business community.

The center room will be a meeting place used by community groups holding meetings. Displays featuring early settlers of the area and prominent citizens will be on exhibit. Another room will feature businesses of the area and historical events such as wars, aviation, and fairs. Two prominent displays will offer members of the community and local artists the opportunity to display their hobbies, crafts, photography, and art. A minitheater for the many educational slide shows and video tapes can be used for research projects.

The zoo, the science center, the aquarium and the Peabody Institute are just a few of the many organizations participating in traveling programs which will bring exhibits to the center.

For the adults, quiltmaking classes, genealogy classes, and various seminars will be available. The new museum will have its first chance to display the society's commitment to education on October 21, 1993, when it will be hosting 150 students from the Holabird Middle School. Members will be assisting the teachers with tours of various locations of the museum area and showing slide shows to each group. A different slide show will be shown to each of the six groups and will focus on the topics they are studying at the time, such as local history and the War of 1812.

Since its founding in 1970, the Dundalk-Patapsco Neck Historical Society has provided a valuable service to the community, helping to revive the character and flavor of historic Dundalk. They have collected information and artifacts on the history of the Dundalk-Patapsco area, helped citizens research town history, designated Dundalk as a National Register Historic District, participated in the Dundalk Heritage Festivals and Defenders' Day, and most significantly, will celebrate the dedication of its museum. The Dundalk-Patapsco Neck Historical Society had the vision, courage, and fortitude to convince Baltimore County of the need and importance of having a museum to house the collection of information and artifacts and pay tribute to the many dedicated community volunteers who worked so hard to make this dedication possible.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, I am pleased to congratulate the Dundalk-Patapsco Neck Historical Society on this momentous occasion.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE FREE POLISH KRAKUSY SOCIETY

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 1993*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the Free Polish Krakusy Society in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Their work on behalf of both the Polish community, and the community as a whole, has been exemplary.

Mr. Speaker, the society celebrated its 90 year anniversary on September 1, 1993. On that date in 1903, Jacob Kardyszewski invited to his home in Youngstown, OH, 12 Polish fellowmen for the purpose of establishing a new

organization named "The Society of the Free Polish Krakusy under the name of Tadeusz Kosciuszko." The group was founded with the goal of joining all Polish fellowmen into one great organization that promoted self-reliance and continued love for Poland and its language. Four years later, the organization realized the need for insurance protection for its members and applied to the Polish National Alliance for the protection. The society was designated as Lodge 827.

Since its inception, the society has been successful in realizing its original goals. Its facility on South Avenue is now recognized as a center for educational, cultural, and social pursuits for not only those with Polish heritage, but all backgrounds. Its generous contribution to various patriotic, humanitarian, and charitable causes is evidence of the society's immeasurable involvement in the community. Its activities include Christmas parties for children, aid to widows and orphans of deceased members, appealing for ambulatory buses for handicapped children in Poland, and volunteering at the Red Cross and local hospitals.

While serving the community, members of the society have risen to the top of their respective vocations. Outstanding leaders of government, industry, professions, and business have emerged from the ranks of the society. Current leaders of the society are performing wonderfully, and I would like to congratulate the 1993 officers for their efforts: Julian Fryda, president; Kazimierz Mazur, vice president and recording secretary; Tadeusz Lyda, financial secretary; Charles Kish, treasurer; Joseph Magielski and Joseph Sikora, trustees; Kazimierz Ochocinski and Andrzej Modelski, sick committee; Frank Garchak and Michal Labedz, finance committee; Walter Lipinski and Stanislaw Jankiewicz, color bearers; Felix Lipinski, sergeant-at-arms; Charles Kish, Jr., doorkeeper; and Joseph Sikora, accountant.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of my district in saluting this excellent organization on their 90th anniversary. The society has much to be proud of as it heads toward its centennial.

#### THE SYRIAN BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

##### HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the world rejoiced when Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat shook hands on the South Lawn September 13, demonstrating to all that after 40 years of bloodshed and unrest in the Middle East, peace is just possibly at hand. That is why I was both saddened and incensed when I read in the September 27 New York Times that the Syrian Government has called for tightening the Arab States' 40 year-old economic boycott of Israel.

This is not the first action on the part of the Syrian Government to try to disrupt the peace process. Syria's President, Hafez Assad, refuses to sanction the new Israel-PLO pact, charging that the Palestine Liberation Organization negotiated separately and secretly with

Israel. Syrian obstinacy has stalled Israel's peace talks with Lebanon. Without the willing participation of Syria, the Middle East peace process will remain incomplete and may even fall apart.

Syria must abandon its longstanding attempts to sabotage what so many have worked so hard and so long to achieve. The United States, and all nations of good will, should pressure Syria to forswear its hostile policies and join the civilized and peace-loving community of nations in this historic effort to make a permanent peace in the Middle East.

#### HONORING CONNIE YOUNG YU ON RECEIVING THE FREEDOM AWARD

##### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Connie Young Yu on the occasion of her receiving the Freedom Award at the Asian-Americans for Community Involvement 20th Anniversary banquet.

Connie Young Yu has a distinguished record of community service with two mighty weapons—quite literally, the pen and the sword.

Ms. Yu is a renowned author of adult and children books, as well as articles on the history of Chinese people in America. She has educated people on the Chinese community and their heritage, highlighting little known information, the immigrant experience, and problems of discrimination.

Ms. Yu was also a founding member of Asian-Americans for Community Involvement in 1973, a role conducive to her political activism. As part of the Media Committee, she has led letter writing campaigns to major corporations, created public service announcements, and filed complaints to protest racial stereotyping of Asian-Americans in the media.

She was later appointed to serve on the Legal Compliance Committee for Textbook Adoption of the California State Board of Education. In addition, Ms. Yu has worked on projects for radio, was the first Asian-American Trustee of Mills College, her alma mater, and was a founding member of the Angel Island Immigration Station Historical Advisory Committee which led to the restoration of the immigration barracks on Angel Island.

Besides writing, Ms. Yu fences competitively and was a finalist at the 1992 Pacific Coast Fencing Championship. Today, she teaches fencing at the Palo Alto Jewish Community Center to youngsters and volunteers her time as director of the San Jose Fencing Center.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Connie Young Yu and pleased to congratulate her on her receiving this prestigious award.

#### TRIBUTE TO BOB MICHEL

##### HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, when I was elected to Congress in 1978, my

constituents sent me here to try and cut spending, provide the basic services that the Nation depends on the Federal Government for and protect the individual liberties of each citizen. It was with great comfort and sense of confidence that I cast my vote for a Republican leader in 1980 who had been fighting for the same agenda for over 20 years—BOB MICHEL. And since then he has never let up in pursuing those goals.

Over the course of the next 15 months, there will be many tributes to BOB MICHEL citing his outstanding service to country, loyalty to the Republican Party and great abilities as a Member of Congress and Republican leader. All of these true.

But I think the highest tribute to BOB MICHEL is to remember what kind of a man he is—a good and decent man who was willing to fight hard for his and his party's principles, but who was also strong enough to know when it was time to stop the fight and do what had to be done for the sake of the country. This takes a special kind of strength of character and sense of duty to country.

For this I salute BOB MICHEL. This body will miss him when he is gone. But I am confident that the country has not seen the last of BOB MICHEL'S service to this country.

#### SHORTENED LIST OF RELIANCE

##### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD an editorial written by Mike Royko that appeared in the Washington Times on September 30.

Mr. Royko wisely points out that, before we invest the federal government with vast new powers in the health care arena, we should consider its track record in the other areas in which it has intervened. If the list of things that the federal government does better than the private sector is indeed so limited, we must think twice before giving it control over one-seventh of our national economy.

In addition, I share Mr. Royko's reservations about completely overhauling a health care system that currently provides coverage for 86 percent of Americans just to ensure that the remaining 14 percent are covered as well. I certainly recognize that our present system needs some reform. However, I wonder whether President Clinton's so-called cure will be worth its price to the majority of the American people.

#### SHORTENED LIST OF RELIANCE

I swerved slightly to go around the lean young man who was furiously pedaling his expensive bike. He glanced at me, expecting the glare bicyclists often get from car drivers.

Instead, I smiled and gave him a friendly thumbs-up gesture. He waved back. What a fine young fellow, I thought.

A few minutes later, I was cruising through Lincoln Park, Chicago's yuppie haven, and there was the usual parade of health-conscious young joggers, out for their morning cardiovascular fix.



I beeped my horn smiled and gave them the thumbs-up gesture, too.

Such admirable lads, and lassies, fine-tuning their bodies. I could imagine them eating a bowl of bran for breakfast, a bit of skinless chicken for lunch and maybe having a mild wine spritzer after work. Unless they were going to run another five miles at dusk.

And it made me feel good. Why? Because while shaving that morning—which is the most strenuous exercise I engage in—I had my radio on and an economist was talking about the Clinton's revolutionary health care proposals.

The economist wasn't very enthusiastic. That's because he is a fairly young, healthy economist.

And the way he saw it, healthy, gainfully employed young people—such as himself and the lad on the bike and the joggers in the park—would wind up picking up an unfair piece of the tab for maintaining deteriorating bods such as mine.

Because they are young and healthy, they seldom need the services of a doc, unlike a wreck such as myself who is constantly being poked, prodded and prescribed.

But whether they like it or not, need it or not, they will be in the health program and will pay in one way or another.

After hearing that, how could I not feel warmth and affection for those who will be helping pay my way through the frequent aches and pains of my twilight years? Bless their Nike-clad feet.

The economist was also concerned about small businesses—the beauty parlor with two or three workers; the small diner with the same; the tavern with a couple of bartenders and a floor man; the countless small businesses that will have to start paying medical insurance.

Even the working mother, who hires someone to take care of her kids.

But I'm not a working mother, a beautician, a saloonkeeper, or a hamburger flipper, so that lets me off the hook.

And by the time I finished shaving, the radio economist had completely changed my views on a national medical program.

Until he made me realize that I was going to get something for nothing. I had nothing but distrust for the Clinton plan.

My lack of trust is based on a list I once made of things the federal government really does well.

Here is that list:

(1) Fight wars.

(2) ?

As you can see, it is a short list.

In recent years, we have learned that the federal government isn't very good at watching lending institutions, which is why the S&L scandal is the biggest financial mess in our history.

We also know the federal government can't protect our borders which is why we had to finally throw up our hands and tell millions of illegal aliens: "OK, you're here, and there's nothing we can do about it, so just stop by the office and we'll make you legal."

It's not good at preventing tons of dope from flowing into this country to scramble the brains of hundreds of thousands of junkies, who then go on to steal, maim or murder to support their habit.

And it is of little, or no help in protecting the victims of the crimes brought on by the drug flow, ghetto life, fatherless little gunmen and other urban frights.

It's absolutely awful at handling money. Even a Skid Row wino maintains a more efficient budget than does the Congress of the United States. And the Skid Row panhandler

probably puts in a harder day's work than the average federal bureaucrat.

Most businessmen will tell you that all the federal government does for them is take a piece of the profit while loading them down with more paperwork.

So I was suspicious about the federal government taking over all medical care.

Especially when I did some reverse math.

The White House kept telling us about the 37 million Americans who are without some form of health coverage. (Many of them by choice, which was never mentioned.) The 37 million became a mantra.

Yes, that's a lot of people. But you can look at it another way. About 220 million Americans have some coverage.

So, in my simpleminded way, I figured that if the vast majority of Americans have some form of health coverage, leave them alone and find a way to take care of the minority who don't. Why throw everything up for grabs and create another army of bureaucrats?

But that was before I learned that I will be one of those who stands to get something for nothing. So from now on, I'm a health-reform cheerleader.

Something for nothing. So what's wrong with that? It's become part of the American Dream.

## LET STATES DEMAND GUARANTEES FROM HIGHWAY CONTRACTORS

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, the vast majority of the House joined me in passing an amendment to the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 [ISTEA] that would have made a long overdue correction in our highway construction programs by permitting States to include contractor guarantees in their Federal aid highway contracts. Such guarantees would save tens of billions of dollars over a few years' time. The amendment passed by a vote of 400 to 26 but, unfortunately, was dropped from the final bill by House and Senate conferees at the insistence of special interests. Today I am introducing legislation identical to that amendment, which I invite my colleagues to cosponsor.

Because Federal highway dollars have traditionally been reserved for construction, rather than maintenance, the Federal Highway Administration has prohibited States from requiring any warranties from contractors when awarding federally funded contracts, because warranties might cause bidders to raise the initial price of a project. The effect of this policy is that we reward the use of the cheapest, lowest quality materials in highway construction, and prevent States from building quality performance standards into their construction contracts.

Transportation officials in the Bush administration supported changing this outdated policy, believing that the introduction of contractor guarantees into the bidding process might spur innovation, superior quality, and the use of the kind of advanced technology other countries are already aggressively taking advantage of.

Evidence of the potential benefits of such a policy is overwhelming. In Europe, where highway contracts are awarded on the basis of a combination of cost, quality, and a contractor's 3 to 5 year full replacement guarantee, roads cost an average of 30 percent more to construct, but they last twice as long as they do here. Sounder sub-bases, thicker pavements, advanced polymer additives, and stronger asphalt produce highways that are smoother and quieter, and are stubbornly resistant to ruts, cracks, and potholes. European roads even handle heavier loads than are permitted on our highways.

Meanwhile, our own strict "low-bid" system gives contractors no incentive at all to consider long-term performance when preparing their bids. We literally reward the use of the cheapest, lowest quality materials, and the least expensive labor; we actually penalize any effort to improve road quality or offer superior workmanship. It is an inflexible, unwise, and short-sighted policy that costs taxpayers billions of dollars in unnecessary highway repair bills and results in intolerable and costly traffic delays.

It is no surprise that while total Government expenditures for roads have doubled over the past decade, half of all roads in America are rated in fair to poor condition. A 1991 report by the Office of Technology Assessment on the quality of our public works infrastructure found that "when construction quality is poor and repairs are needed constantly . . . the costs of providing alternative service or of traffic diversion and delay can equal the capital cost, doubling the total expense of a given project."

A few weeks ago, Vice President GORE's National Performance Review recommended that the Federal Government encourage "best value procurement" by recognizing "other factors besides price" in making purchases. As we embark on a multibillion dollar investment in the restoration of the Nation's infrastructure, I believe we owe it to the taxpayers to do everything we can to adopt reforms that will save us money, help make the road construction industry more competitive, stimulate investment, and make our transportation infrastructure more durable and efficient.

I invite my colleagues to join me in this effort by cosponsoring my bill.

H.R.—

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. GUARANTY AND WARRANTY CLAUSES.

Section 114 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) GUARANTY AND WARRANTY CLAUSES.—A State highway department may, in accordance with standards developed by the Secretary, include a clause in a contract for the construction of a Federal-aid highway which requires the contractor to guarantee or warrant materials and workmanship. Any such clause shall apply to a specific construction product or feature and may not provide for routine maintenance."

## EDWARD ROUSH HONORED

## HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation which would redesignate the Huntington Lake, located in Huntington and Wells Counties, IN, as the "J. Edward Roush Lake."

Elected to the House of Representatives in 1958, Edward Roush represented Indiana's Fourth Congressional District until 1977, not including a two-year term from 1969-1970. During his tenure in the House, Mr. Roush served on the Committees on Science and Astronautics Technology and Government Operations, completing his service as a distinguished Member of the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Roush concentrated his efforts primarily in the environmental pollution control area, as well as technology utilization, industrial standards, and research distribution.

Prior to his coming to Congress, Mr. Roush represented his home of Huntington as a Member of the Indiana General Assembly, followed by his service as Huntington County's Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Roush also served in the Army from 1942-1952 with honor, was decorated with four medals for his service in Korea, and currently holds a rank of Major, Retired Reserve.

Since his departure from Congress, Mr. Roush has continued to demonstrate his dedication and commitment to civic endeavors, and has contributed substantially toward further improving his local community, the State of Indiana, and his nation. Mr. Roush currently serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of his alma mater, Huntington College, and was elected as Chairman of the Board in 1981. Also, Mr. Roush served the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as Director of the Office of Regional and Intergovernmental Operations from 1977-79, accepting the task of coordinating the EPA's ten regional districts' agency headquarters.

With regard to Huntington Lake, the lake project was authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-500) prior to Mr. Roush's election to Congress. However, Mr. Roush played an important role in seeing the project progress from its authorization stage to its initial operation in October of 1968. The Huntington Lake project has since proven to be a success in providing the area residents with additional flood abatement, a water supply, a source for recreation, and a resource for fish and wildlife conservation.

For these reasons, underscoring his efforts in environmental conservation and protection, I believe it would be a worthy gesture to honor Mr. Roush by renaming the Huntington Lake the "J. Edward Roush Lake" as a sign of our appreciation for his past public service and lasting commitment to his community and country.

# USTR REFUSES TO ENFORCE UNITED STATES TRADE LAW AND REJECTS MEXICO GSP WORKER RIGHTS PETITION

## HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor announced his decision to dismiss out of hand a detailed, 43-page petition urging that Mexico be excluded from the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] program because of widespread and systematic worker rights violations.

I am deeply disappointed by this cynical decision which, left unchallenged, absolves U.S.T.R. from having to investigate this searing indictment of complicity between the Government of Mexico and the government-controlled, officially approved labor federation [CTM] to systematically and ruthlessly deny Mexican workers their freedom and basic rights. Acceptance of this petition would have given many Mexican workers who want to join free and independent trade unions their first opportunity to describe how their rights are trampled. At the same time, it would have extended to the Mexican Government an opportunity to answer these very serious allegations on the public record.

Why is the Mexican Government afraid to defend its enforcement of its own labor laws? Why, too, is U.S.T.R. willing to cover up and contrive legalistic excuses so that the Mexican Government can evade compliance with our existing GSP law?

This U.S.T.R. action makes a mockery of the Clinton Administration's commitment to press the Mexican Government to enforce its own labor laws.

What good is to come from the much ballyhooed NAFTA supplemental agreement on worker rights when U.S.T.R. shows its true colors and exempts the Mexican Government from existing worker rights protection in the U.S. GSP trade law?

Turning a deaf ear to this petition sends exactly the wrong message to the Mexican Government about its systematic labor repression. It is flatly inexcusable to the Congress and American people who want immediate and effective action to extend basic freedom to the Mexican workers.

## SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

## HON. MIKE KREIDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will consider H.R. 2351, the Arts, Humanities, and Museums Amendments of 1993, which includes a reauthorization for the National Endowment for the Arts [NEA].

The NEA has a long tradition of vital support for the arts in our country. In my community we have a number of outstanding groups such

as the Broadway Center for the Performing Arts, Tacoma Symphony, Tacoma Opera, and Tacoma Actor's Guild in Tacoma, the Washington Commission for the Humanities in Seattle, and KCTS Public Television in Seattle. Each of these organizations receives funding from various Government sources, including the NEA.

NEA grants have contributed significantly to the revitalization and rejuvenation of the arts in downtown Tacoma. For example, a challenge grant of \$420,000 provided construction funds for expanding the Broadway Center for the Performing Arts, which serves local arts groups and touring artists. This grant, along with matching funds from the State and community, has made a big difference for Tacoma—not only by improving the quality of life and cultural awareness of citizens in the area, but by contributing to the city's economic development.

I understand the decision of the Committee on Education and Labor to exercise fiscal restraint and decrease some of the authorization levels for the NEA. These are tough times and everyone must share in the burden of deficit reduction.

However, I am concerned about efforts to abolish the NEA altogether. In their zeal to eliminate funding for projects they don't like, they are often distorting the truth. The fact is, the NEA has funded thousands of projects over the years, and only a handful have been controversial. The fact is, grant applications must go through a rigorous peer review process and meet court-determined obscenity guidelines. And the fact is, Congress made substantial changes in the operations of the NEA in 1990, including procedural changes on reviewing grant applications, which were designed to deal with the complaints of critics of the agency.

I think that under the leadership of the new chairperson, Jane Alexander, the NEA will implement the new procedures fully and effectively. The enduring benefits that the NEA provides to our Nation's citizens are well worth the 70 cents per person per year it costs. I urge my colleagues to support continued funding for the NEA and to reject any moves to limit further its role in our society or, worse, abolish it altogether.

## ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION EXPENDITURES

## HON. BILL K. BREWSTER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, along with two colleagues from the House Ways and Means Committee, Congressmen JEFFERSON and CAMP, I am introducing legislation to restate existing practice with respect to the deductibility under U.S. income tax law of business expenditures to clean up petroleum contaminated soil and groundwater.

Over the last 10 years, legislation and regulations requiring identification and cleanup of leaking underground petroleum storage tanks has added substantial new costs to the business of marketing petroleum products. The intent and the effect of the new layer of law and



regulation will be positive over the next 10 to 20 years period. We will all receive the benefit of the expenditures that petroleum marketers are required to make. Yet, the cost of new environmental compliance is substantial. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that 53 percent of the approximately 80,000 rural gas stations and 25 percent of the 200,000 stations nationwide will close by the end of 1998 as a result of new RCRA-related regulations affecting underground storage tanks.

Petroleum marketers who must replace existing petroleum storage tanks with new upgraded tanks are faced with a cost of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per 12,000 gallon storage tank. In some cases, a low level petroleum leak is discovered when older tanks are replaced. This unhappy situation is then exacerbated when marketers attempt to obtain bank financing for the cleanup, which typically costs in the range of \$100,000 per service station outlet. Lender liability exposure under Superfund and RCRA makes banks and financial institutions extremely wary in extending credit to marketers for such government mandated environmental expenditures.

The legislation I am introducing today will continue current law tax treatment of these expenditures for soil and ground water cleanup, that is to say that these expenses will continue to be deductible against income in the year in which they are incurred. This legislation is prompted by a recent Internal Revenue Service Technical Advisory Memorandum, #9315004, which calls into question the deductibility of such expenditures. While the Internal Revenue Service has not taken a formal position that environmental remediation is a capital expenditure, I feel that it is important to clear the air on this question by restating the current practice that treats soil and ground-water cleanups as deductible business expenses.

On its face, it seems clear to me that the cost of remediating soil and ground water do not add value to the property in question. At the best, all that is done is to restore soil and groundwater to its original state before the contamination occurred. No marketer would make these sorts of expenditures unless they were required by law or good business practices. In no sense can these expenditures be properly viewed as increasing the value of a business asset. The cost of cleaning up soil and groundwater is something that must continue to be viewed as a deductible expense.

I would like to make it clear to my colleagues that this bill does not expand existing law tax treatment with respect to other petroleum related infrastructure. The expenditures marketers make on new underground storage tanks, associated piping and other business assets will continue to be treated as investments in capital goods and depreciable under existing tax schedules. This bill relates only to the cleanup of soil, ground water and associated environmental studies or assessments.

To the extent that we have environmental cleanups that need to be made, we should encourage private parties to spend the money necessary to clean up the problem. We must never let a situation develop where cleanup costs are viewed as capital in nature under the Internal Revenue Code. If this happens a situation will develop where many small busi-

nesses could not afford to spend the money to clean up contaminated sites. Ultimately the effects of such behavior would fall on public taxpayers and State-sponsored underground storage tank funds. This is not a desirable result, and this legislation will ensure that, so far as our income tax laws are concerned, these cleanup costs will continue to be viewed as fully deductible. It is also my hope that the lender liability issue will be addressed by the Congress as well. I will, however, defer to my colleagues on the House Energy and Commerce Committee in dealing with this question as it relates more particularly to matters within their jurisdiction.

#### CUB SCOUT LEADERS RESCUE DROWNING GIRL

#### HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to recognize the valiant efforts of two Cub Scout leaders from my district.

On Saturday, July 17, 1993, assistant Cubmaster officer John Sherwood and den leader Keith Vaughn were with their Cub Scout pack and family members on an outing at Gunpowder Falls State Park in Harford County, MD. It was during this outing that a young girl dove into the frigid waters of a stream there and went into immediate shock.

Through their quick thinking, courage, and Scout training, the two men were able to pull the girl from the stream. If it weren't for the gallant efforts of officer John Sherwood and Keith Vaughn, the current would have surely carried this girl away and she would have drowned.

During times such as these when young people are subject to so many negative influences, volunteer adult Scout leaders, such as Mr. Vaughn, officer Sherwood, and Cubmaster Maurice Irvine, provide sorely needed positive role models.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, it is with pleasure that I commend these two brave men on this heroic act.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH AND LORETTA CROYLE

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it brings me great pleasure to rise in honor of Joseph and Loretta Croyle, a loving couple from my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, the Croyles will celebrate 50 years of marriage on November 15, 1993, with their five children, five granddaughters, and one grandson. They were married in Nectarine, PA, in the Church of God of Prophecy by the Reverend Paul Ian.

Mr. Croyle not only has a dedication to his wife but to the community as well. After retir-

ing from General Motors in Lordstown, he served as chairman of the Retirees Union at the automaker. He and Mrs. Croyle have enjoyed camping and raising their exemplary children in their 50 years together.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of my district in honoring Mr. and Mrs. Croyle on their golden anniversary. Their milestone speaks to the character of the people in my district and their devotion to family. May God be with Mr. and Mrs. Croyle as they begin another 50 years with one another.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF HAMPTON—THE OCCASION OF ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

#### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Charter Township of Hampton, the place of my birth, which is celebrating its sesquicentennial Friday, October 8, 1993. The history of Hampton Township, the first organized township in Michigan north of Saginaw, is part of the early history of Bay City, Bay County, and the northern part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan from 1843 to 1857 when Bay County was organized. Hampton during its first years, comprised more territory than many famed Kingdoms of the Old World. When Hampton Township was first established in 1843 its territory covered from Saginaw County to the Straits of Mackinac, almost half of the very new State of Michigan.

Hampton Township was in an excellent position, with its crossroads and beltline railroads, which made this township unrivalled for shipping facilities from Bay City ports. The land was low and water filled. In fact on some 19th century maps, Hampton was called Swampland. Through hard work, systematic draining, and dyking in the lowest places, Hampton is a fertile and productive farming community. Sugar beets, potatoes, tomatoes, melons, berries grow there in sweet abundance.

The first meeting for the Township of Hampton took place in the year 1843, and was held at the house of Sidney Campbell, in the Globe Hotel. The election was for supervisor. There were two candidates, James Birney and S.S. Campbell: the latter of which won with seven votes. One account of this election reads:

William McCormick's hat was the ballot box and it was a standing joke of the old settlers ever after that he wore a hat large enough to hold all the votes between here and Mackinac.

Mr. Campbell was declared the winner and his duty was to attend meetings of the county board of supervisors. The meetings were held in Saginaw, and Mr. Campbell was expected to paddle his canoe to and from the meetings.

Mr. Speaker, Hampton Township has grown and prospered in many ways since these early days. Today, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Hampton Township as a model American township and to congratulate its residents during this time of celebrating its sesquicentennial. I would especially like to pay tribute to the elected officials

of Hampton Township who have had the foresight to implement policies that have lead to a very progressive local government with a focus on increasing business investment and enhancing economic opportunity for it's citizens.

It is with gratitude and pride that I reflect on the courage and strength it must have required to build Hampton Township, and today I would like to recognize all of the people who have chosen to live in this area and who are the ones responsible for making this such a wonderful, family-oriented, and successful community.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CLEAR RIDGE BABE RUTH BASEBALL TEAM

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to congratulate the fine young men of the Clear Ridge, IL, Babe Ruth youth baseball team. This team joins Chicago's own White Sox in winning a baseball championship for the fine people of Illinois. Under the able direction of Coach Bob Jirik, these boys compiled a 14-3 record in winning the local Babe Ruth League title. The team then seized the district championship by a score of 4-0 and the Illinois State Championship 5-1. This successful season ended with second place honors in the Ohio Valley Regional Championship.

My congratulations to Buddy Carey, Joe Deskovich, Tony Jirik, Jim Juchinski, Roger McGuire, Matt McHugh, Vince Liberto, Mike Orszula, Joe Poluszny, Norm Pacyga, Mark Pavelka, Mike Tribe, Tom Vaughan, and Brian Wilken. With the numerous obstacles facing our young people today, I am heartened by the accomplishments of the Clear Ridge baseball club. As the Chicago White Sox fight to return the American League Pennant to America, let us all remember the value of our national pastime to our Nation's youth. I commend these boys for their teamwork, dedication, and athletic prowess, and I hope they will continue to bring honor to the people of Illinois and this country in their future endeavors.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE MILK DEBARMENT BILL

#### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Federal and State investigators have found evidence in at least 20 States that executives at our largest dairy companies—including Borden, Pet, and Dean Foods—have conspired to rig bids on milk products sold to schools and military bases. As a result, taxpayers, who subsidize meals for students and military personnel, have been overcharged for milk and ice cream, while dairy companies have received millions of dollars in overinflated profits.

To date, 48 people and 43 companies have been convicted or have plead guilty to Federal criminal charges of price fixing and bid rigging. Two dozen individuals have been sentenced to prison, and \$91.4 million in criminal fines and civil damages have been handed down by the courts.

It is outrageous that despite such convictions, these companies remain eligible to receive Federal contracts for the procurement of milk products.

Today, I and several colleagues are introducing legislation to debar dairy companies convicted of these antitrust violations from contracting with schools under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and the National School Lunch Act, and the Department of Defense for the procurement of milk and milk products for a 5-year period.

Debarment of such companies has been recommended by the General Accounting Office. It is time that we put a stop to this outrageous conduct by these dairy companies.

#### IMPROVING OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

#### HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will help the U.S. Postal Service meet temporary personnel needs in rural areas. I am honored to be joined in this effort by Congressman JOHN MYERS, ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and Congressman TOM PETRI, ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Census, Statistics and Postal Personnel, which I chair.

Over the years, the Postal Service has identified a need to hire individuals on a temporary basis. This is particularly true in rural areas. In some rural communities, where unemployment is low and the workload is heavy, the Postal Service often has trouble attracting temporary letter carriers to fill in on the regular letter carrier's day off.

There are far fewer postal employees working in rural areas than in larger metropolitan communities. Therefore, those areas have more trouble hiring trained temporary employees for extended period of time. When career postal employees in rural areas are sick, on vacation, on detail or otherwise off from work, there often aren't trained employees who are familiar with the route and understand the customer's needs to take their place temporarily.

An example of this situation occurs when a postmaster of a rural post office is on annual leave. Because there are far fewer postal employees in rural post offices than in larger facilities, there are no supervisory or management employees to serve as acting postmaster. As a consequence, the Postal Service often will hire an untrained local resident to fill in for the postmaster. Wouldn't a better alternative be to hire—on a temporary basis—a retired postmaster who may be living in the community, who does not need training, and who understands postal regulations and procedures?

Another concern is that temporary employees in rural areas might stay in their position for only a short period of time. They are likely to accept a temporary position only until they find permanent employment, and then they move on. A high turnover rate among temporary postal employees in some rural areas does not promote efficient service.

The Postal Service's primary goal is to move the mail in a timely and efficient manner. Even when a rural postmaster or rural letter carrier is not scheduled to work, on vacation, or sick, the Postal Service must continue to meet the needs of its customers.

Therefore, it is clearly in our best interests to ensure that the Postal Service can attract applicants for temporary assignments from a skilled labor pool. I believe that we can assist the agency by making postal employment attractive to retired postal employees. These retirees are likely to have free time, to be willing to work part time, and to understand the importance of serving the customer. Equally important, they are familiar with postal procedures and regulations.

Unfortunately, provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to reemployed Federal annuitants, all but prevent postal retirees from considering reemployment with the Postal Service. Sections 8331 and 8401 provide that reemployed postal annuitants must forfeit an amount equal to their annuity if they become reemployed by the agency. In other words, it doesn't pay to go back to work for the Postal Service once you've retired.

My legislation provides for an exemption from the offset provisions contained in title 5 for retired postal employees who become reemployed by the Postal Service in temporary positions. Under the bill, postal annuitants could be reemployed by the Postal Service for 90-days in a calendar year without having their annuity offset. Further, the measure provides for a 180-day lifetime limit eligibility for this exemption.

The reason for the time limits are clear. It is not our intention to have postal retirees take away opportunities from individuals seeking career appointments with the Postal Service.

Enactment of this measure will have no impact on the Federal budget. In fact, operational costs incurred by the Postal Service are borne solely by the Agency because it is not funded with taxpayer dollars. The bill does not require the Postal Service to hire its retirees. It simply gives the Agency flexibility to turn to a pool of trained and experienced individuals when no one else is available to fill a position temporarily in a rural area.

I believe that at a time when the Postal Service is facing rising operational expenses, passage of this legislation would be the fiscally smart thing to do. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and I welcome their cosponsorship.



**KEVORK HOVNANIAN: A BUILDER  
OF DREAMS**

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 1993*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has helped thousands of people realize one of the keys to the American Dream: to own a home of their own. Kevork Hovnanian, the founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., has been building moderately-priced housing from New Jersey to Florida for the past 34 years.

The personal history of Mr. Hovnanian, who recently celebrated his 70th birthday, is itself a powerful evocation of the American dream. For it is the story of an immigrant to this country who, through honest hard work, has risen to the top of his field. Mr. Hovnanian got his start in the building industry in Baghdad, Iraq. The son of Armenian immigrants, he began working for his father's general contracting business at the age of 14. He would go on to become the major road builder in Baghdad, until the revolution in the late 1950's ruined his business and forced him to seek refuge in the United States, where his three brothers had come to study.

The Hovnanian brothers managed to scrape up about \$4,000 to start a construction business. Given the abundant open space and the ever-growing demand for quality, affordable housing for growing baby boomer families, the Hovnanians found a perfect niche in the market and made brilliant use of their opportunity. The brothers went their separate ways in the late 1960's, but all of them are still in the housing industry. Kevork Hovnanian's company, Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., is the tenth largest homebuilder in the nation. Ara Hovnanian, Kevork's son, he also has four daughters, is now president of the company, having earned his MBA from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business. The company builds about 4,000 homes per year, mostly in the mid-level price range. But Hovnanian Enterprises also builds everything from luxury homes on the Jersey Shore to much-needed affordable housing in urban areas, such as the Central Ward section of Newark, NJ.

Now, Mr. Hovnanian is seeking to bring the American dream of owning a new home to a part of the world where this ideal seemed impossible just a few years ago: the newly independent nations of the former Soviet Union. Mr. Hovnanian has set up a branch office in Moscow to coordinate efforts. Although Hovnanian Enterprises has not yet been able to begin construction, Mr. Hovnanian remains confident that once the political and economic situation stabilizes, the former USSR will provide the largest market for new housing in the world.

Mr. Hovnanian's involvement with the former Soviet Union began in the aftermath of the 1988 earthquake in Armenia. Mr. Hovnanian built 92 condominiums in the Armenian city of Stepanavan, with all of the materials shipped from the U.S. The building of the homes in Stepanavan is just one example of the long-

standing devotion that Kevork Hovnanian has maintained to his Armenian heritage. He serves as the chairman of the Committee of the Diocese of the Armenian Church of the United States and has been deeply involved in efforts to provide assistance to Armenia, in the form of food, medicine and other essential items, as requested by the President of Armenia and the Catholicos of the Church of Armenia.

Mr. Speaker, these initiatives, as well as his many other endeavors, truly show what makes Kevork Hovnanian a unique and special businessman: combining a hard-headed business sense to get in on the ground floor of a growing market with a willingness to take a major risk in an enterprise that offers the potential to offer people their first opportunity to experience the pride and the joy of home ownership. I am proud to pay tribute to this fine businessman and community leader. As a recent profile of Kevork Hovnanian in the Newark Star-Ledger put it, he is truly "a builder of dreams."

**CONGRESS AGAIN ON RECORD IN  
SUPPORT OF LONG ISLAND  
BREAST CANCER STUDY**

**HON. PETER T. KING**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 1993*

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank the members of the conference committee on the Labor/HHS appropriations bill (H.R. 2518) for recognizing the need for a Federal study of the environmental causes of breast cancer in Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island.

In recent days, Senator D'AMATO, Senator MOYNIHAN, and I spared no effort to personally contact each conferee to relay the urgency, cite the alarming statistics and explain our concerns about the toll of breast cancer on Long Island. I am gratified that language in support of the Long Island breast cancer study has been included in the final conference report on H.R. 2518.

Earlier this year, Congress approved and the President signed legislation directing the National Cancer Institute to study the possible environmental causes of the unusually high rate of breast cancer on Long Island (Public Law 103-43). In approving H.R. 2518 today, Congress has again spoken loudly to urge that this study be conducted and completed without delay.

On September 20, I sponsored a special public forum on breast cancer which was held in Oceanside, NY, a community in my district. More than 200 concerned people attended to receive a legislative update from Representative SUSAN MOLINARI and me, hear a panel of Federal health experts discuss research, prevention and treatment and pick-up information pamphlets and other materials.

From the accounts I heard at the forum and from traveling extensively around my district, I know that there is great concern among women on Long Island about breast cancer—and for good reason. A recent study indicated that the breast cancer mortality rate for certain women in Nassau County was 16 percent higher than that of New York State and 36

percent higher than that of the Nation. In addition, I have seen estimates indicating that 80 percent of the women who are diagnosed with breast cancer fall into no known high risk category.

We must find out more about this disease and find a safe, effective and proven cure. The National Cancer Institute investigation of the environmental causes on Long Island is an important step in this process. That is why I made it a top priority during my first months as a Member of Congress and why I am gratified that it has again received such overwhelming, bipartisan support.

It has been a great pleasure to work so closely on this important issue with Senator AL D'AMATO, Senator PAT MOYNIHAN, Congresswoman SUSAN MOLINARI as well as my fellow members on the Long Island congressional delegation. I am very pleased that our efforts to get congressional approval for the study have proven to be successful at every step of the legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, I want to thank the Members of this institution for again going on record and recognizing the unacceptably high toll of breast cancer on Long Island. I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that the will of Congress to promptly conduct and complete this investigation is followed.

**HONORING NORMAN Y. MINETA**

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 1993*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, as Members of the House, we have the privilege of being able to come to the floor and speak about a constituent who deserves to be recognized, or for a particular event in our district that deserves to be brought to the attention of our House.

It is rare that we do this and at the same time get the privilege of honoring one of our colleagues, however that is what I get to do this evening.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow night the Asian-Americans for Community Development is going to honor our colleague, NORM MINETA. It is an honor that all of the South Bay Area joins in giving Rep. MINETA.

When you think of what AACI stands for—Asian-Americans for Community Involvement—the very name seems to define NORM MINETA. As an American of Asian ancestry there is no one else in this Nation who has done more for Americans of Asian ancestry than NORM MINETA. Whether it is in civil rights, fighting hate crimes, breaking glass ceilings, mentoring young leaders, or simply serving as an example to other Asian-Americans about how someone can serve his or her country—NORM MINETA is there.

Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege that perhaps only our distinguished dean of the California delegation, DON EDWARDS shares with me. While we are in Washington, we see Rep. MINETA as an outstanding representative who is the chairman of a major committee, a leading authority on transportation policy, and a national leader for Americans of Asian ancestry.

Back in the Santa Clara County, we get to see NORM MINETA, again an outstanding representative who is accessible and accountable to his constituents but also someone who has a long history of community involvement, especially at the personal level. People in Santa Clara County love NORM MINETA and ACCI has made a superb choice in honoring him.

Mr. Speaker, Asian-Americans for Community Involvement is an outstanding organization which has done tremendous work in our community under the leadership of another fine community leader, Dr. Allen Seid.

ACCI's choice of our colleague from California is truly a great selection. Mr. Speaker, I know that you and the House of Representatives will join me in the rare instance of honoring one of our own colleagues for distinguished community service—our good friend, Rep. NORM MINETA.

And I know that every Member of the House will join me in saying to him, "Thanks a million, NORM."

## OAK ELEMENTARY SALUTED

### HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to point out to my colleagues that a school in my district, Oak Elementary in Bartlett, TN, is 1 of 59 schools nationally which have been honored for their efforts to keep drugs away from youngsters.

Oak Elementary was honored by the U.S. Department of Education under its Safe, Disciplined and Drug Free Schools Recognition Program. I am sure that colleagues will join me in commending the faculty and staff at Oak Elementary for this achievement, and I hope they will permit me a moment to talk about what Oak Elementary Schools' program accomplished. After all, we honor these schools and these programs because they serve as a model others may follow. There is much in the Oak Elementary School Program that is worth copying.

For example; they used an assertive discipline approach which involved students and parents and which stressed prevention; they targeted at-risk youngsters for special attention; they sought and received extensive support from parents and the Bartlett Community, a fact noted in Redbook magazine; they involved the local police department in a comprehensive drug awareness/self-concept program; started a "Just Say No Moms" organization to support classroom activities; and made a strong commitment to student participation in extra-curricular activities.

I think the program at Oak Elementary is exceptional. I am proud of the educators, administrators, parents and community leaders who implemented it, and of the boys and girls who participated in the programs and who have learned a valuable lesson about living a drug-free lifestyle.

## TRIBUTE TO RAYMON ROEBUCK

### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. ROEBUCK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to pay tribute today to one of the finest distinguished gentlemen in our midst—the most gracious manager of the Democratic Cloakroom snack bar, Mr. Raymon Roebuck.

I am saddened to know that today Raymon Roebuck will retire from his post. He has provided nourishment and inspiration, strength and motivation to the Democratic Members of this body for more than three decades. Ray has labored with diligence and dedication and heart and has been the source of comfort for countless Members and pages over the years. I am personally grateful to Ray for all of his thoughtfulness and assistance.

Raymon Roebuck is one of our Nation's secret treasures. He will be greatly missed, but never forgotten, by his many friends in Congress. I wish Ray every happiness in his new future. May he share many years of health and happiness with his numerous friends and family members.

## IN THE AFTERMATH OF RUSSIA'S CRISIS

### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today is a day of mourning in Russia, by President Yeltsin's order. As he said, everyone who was killed in last weekend's violence, regardless of where they stood on the barricades, was a child of Russia.

I share Boris Yeltsin's deep regret over the bloody confrontation between supporters of the now-defunct parliament and the military. But as President Clinton and many Members of this body have said, Yeltsin had no choice. Nor did we, in choosing to endorse his resort to violence against forces seeking to overthrow through armed rebellion a legitimately elected president. And any state that experienced an attempted coup d'etat would introduce extraordinary measures to ensure the maintenance of order.

Still, I am disturbed about the imposition of media censorship, and the banning of political parties and newspapers. I am pleased that President Yeltsin, in his address to the people of Russia yesterday, announced the lifting of censorship and confirmed his intention to proceed with parliamentary elections in December. But candidates representing a broad spectrum of views must have the right to participate in that vote. And they must also be able to campaign on an equal basis with candidates espousing views held by President Yeltsin.

Also very disturbing are reports that the security forces have severely beaten people not involved in the violence, including members of the Moscow City Council. One of them, Boris Kagarlitsky, was a human rights activist during

the communist era. Yesterday's Financial Times quoted him as saying that police had beaten confessions out of demonstrators and bystanders. Kagarlitsky said: "I was a dissident under Brezhnev and jailed for 13 months then. But I was never beaten like that."

Mr. Speaker, given Russia's history of centralized and often brutal authoritarian power, loosing the security forces upon political opponents—as opposed to armed rebels—is very dangerous. With no tradition of democracy, due process, or an independent judiciary, the lack of restraint on police can gain an unhealthy momentum of its own. President Yeltsin must act now to rein them in, and demonstrate to his own people and to the world that "order" does not mean "repression." Until last weekend, his actions were careful and measured. We will be carefully watching to see that extraordinary repressive measures introduced in the immediate aftermath of an attempted coup do not become ordinary—for it was this, after all, that was the essence of Bolshevism.

During every period of mourning, it is natural to look ahead to the future. Along with the people of Russia, I do so today. I remain confident about the prospects for establishing democracy in Russia. But as Thomas Jefferson said, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is also the prerequisite to liberty. This is a conviction I am happy to share with the newspaper editors and television broadcasters of Russia, who, after protesting the temporary imposition of censorship, can today once again criticize Boris Yeltsin and his policies. They must staunchly defend their right to do so, and we must support their efforts.

## TWO MILLION MORE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

### HON. CARLIS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last week the Census Bureau reported that 2 million more working Americans were without health insurance at the end of 1992 than were without insurance at the end of 1991.

Two million more people had to delay going to the doctor for routine treatment and instead wait until their conditions were advanced and even more expensive to treat.

Two million more Americans were not able to pay their hospital bills thus causing the hospital to shift its cost to paying patients.

Two million more parents face financial ruin if they or their children become ill.

Two million more mothers do not seek prenatal care when they are pregnant resulting in many more low birth weight babies.

Mr. Speaker, the naysayers would have you believe that health care reform is too expensive. The fact is, the real expense comes from delaying reform. We cannot afford 2 million more health insurance victims of our current system. The need for reform is clear and grows clearer as the days pass and the number of uninsured grows. Let's fix the system now.



TRIBUTE TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
CENTERS IN FORT BLISS, TX

**HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding efforts of the Child Development Centers in Fort Bliss, Texas. The Child Development Centers are among the first to be accredited by the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs. They have shown a superlative effort in taking care of the children of the men and women of the Fort Bliss Army Base.

This effort is even more extraordinary because out of the hundreds of child care centers in this country, only four have been granted this prestigious accreditation, and out of these four, three are in Fort Bliss.

Mr. Speaker, the Fort Bliss Child Development Services provide full-day, part-day and hourly care for children ages 6 weeks to 6 years of age including kindergarten. The Main Center is located at Building 1730 Haan Road, Fort Bliss, serving 375 children daily. Its director is Virgetta Johnson. The Lower Beaumont Center is located in Building 7113 and serves 120 children daily. Its director is Teresa Tafoya. The Junior Enlisted Child Development Center is located in Building 51, with a capacity of 86. Its director is Jennifer Symes. In addition to the three accredited centers, the Child Development Centers offer School-Age Programs at Bliss Elementary School and 55 Family Child Care Homes. All total, the Fort Bliss Child Development Centers serve 2200 children.

The accreditation standards developed by the National Academy of Childhood Programs take into account much more than the minimum standards required by State licensing. The standards go above and beyond the industry norm. These standards were developed over a three-year period with input from approximately 200 educators and administrators from around this country. They include: a well-qualified and trained staff, an adequate number of staff for the number of children, the meeting of stringent health and safety standards, and the opportunity for parental involvement at every level. Finally, the accreditation process includes an on-site study of the program and review by a three-member national commission.

So in closing, Mr. Speaker, I commend the exemplary efforts of the Fort Bliss Child Development Centers. May they continue to do the outstanding work that they are doing. Because of their great work, tomorrow's children are much the better for it.

**\$250,000 PRIZE TO SPACE PIONEER  
DR. WILLIAM H. PICKERING**

**HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it's a pleasure for me to announce to my colleagues in

the United States House of Representatives that Dr. William H. Pickering is the first recipient of the \$250,000 Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Aerospace Prize.

The Prize, awarded on October 7 by the University of Michigan, is being offered in recognition of outstanding accomplishments in the aerospace field, with primary consideration being given to innovative achievement in aerospace engineering, science and medicine that have resulted in important benefits and significant advancements to the well-being of humanity.

As the Director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory from 1954 to 1976, Dr. Pickering was the central figure in the rapid and successful U.S. response to the surprise Soviet launch of Sputnik in 1958 with the launching of Explorer I.

At the time, Dr. Pickering and JPL were working on the development of satellites and ballistic missiles. He, Gen. John Medaris who was in charge of the Army's space efforts, and Dr. Werner von Braun, the director of the Army's ballistic missile agency, were asked to accelerate their efforts.

Dr. Pickering and his colleagues succeeded splendidly when just 83 days after the launch of Sputnik, Explorer I became America's first satellite.

Under Dr. Pickering's direction, JPL developed the basic concept and design of the altitude-stabilized, automated spacecraft for remote investigations of other bodies of the solar system. Spacecraft developed by JPL—Ranger, Surveyor, Mariner, Viking, and Voyager, have flown to the Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

On a broader scale, Dr. Pickering is being honored for a lifetime of achievement. He is Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at the California Institute of Technology and president of his own firm doing work in satellite applications.

He has been awarded honorary doctorate degrees from Clark University, Occidental College and the University of Bologna, Italy. He has received many honors and awards, nationally and internationally, including the Edison Medal, the Spirit of St. Louis Medal, the Columbus Gold Medal, and the Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy.

Dr. Pickering has been made an Honorary Knight Commander of the British Empire by order of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth. In 1975, President Ford presented him with the nation's highest scientific award, The National Medal of Science.

It is easy to see that as the first recipient of the Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Aerospace Prize, Dr. Pickering is a wonderful selection. His biography, his list of achievements, is of such stellar proportions that it is clear that he will bring as much honor to the Bagnoud Prize as the Prize will bring to him.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Dr. Pickering who is a long time friend and constituent for this singular honor and I congratulate the Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Aerospace Prize Board for selecting a great man for its first honoree.

TRIBUTE TO BOB MICHEL

**HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, like so many of my colleagues, I was saddened to hear of BOB MICHEL's decision to retire at the end of the 103d Congress. BOB MICHEL has been a bold, capable, courageous, and energetic leader in Congress ever since he was elected in 1956.

BOB MICHEL's distinguished record of public service spanning almost 40 years is an inspiration to so many of us in Congress on both sides of the aisle. The legacy he leaves behind will be a memorable one. He steered the party forward when we faced difficulties, and he was quick to give others the credit when our party basked in the glow of success. Americans all over the Nation could depend on his loyalty, his public service, and his commitment to just causes. He will be sorely missed by all, but remembered in so many ways.

I would like to wish BOB, his lovely wife Corinne, and their four children the very best in the future.

H. RES. 134

**HON. MIKE SYNAR**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, much has been made of H. Res. 134, Congressman INHOFE'S proposal to change the rules governing discharge petitions. Certainly, more than this issue warranted. This resolution sought only to change a single rule of a seldom used procedure.

As my colleagues know, a discharge petition is used to force the committee of jurisdiction to discharge bills that have been referred to it for consideration. House rules dictate that a bill will be immediately discharged from committee and scheduled for consideration by the full House when a discharge petition for the bill is signed by 218 Members. Under prior House rules the names of the 218 signatories were only unveiled after the 218th signature was obtained. Under Mr. INHOFE'S resolution the name of each signer of discharge petition is immediately disclosed upon signing. It is a change that sounds innocuous and probably would have quietly passed, had it not been for the publicity generated about this proposal.

Early last week I voted with 383 of my House colleagues to adopt H. Res. 134. While I ultimately supported the Inhofe resolution, my decision was not an easy one. I have some serious concerns about the impact of this resolution on the legislative process and about the tone of the debate surrounding the House's consideration of the resolution.

Proponents of the Inhofe proposal alleged its consideration was being hindered by the heavy-handed tactics of House leaders who sought to retain a policy of secrecy and dishonest representation. Such a charge, needless to say, focused attention on his proposal.

However, the issue was not one of maintaining a dishonest status quo. What was at issue was whether or not this body would pass a bill that could open it up to coercion.

Proponents also claimed that passing this legislation would bring sunshine to government. All that Congressman INHOFE'S resolution does is change the timing of when signatures on discharge petitions are released. Not whether they are, but when.

In addition, Mr. INHOFE and others argued that not releasing the names of signers before the petition receives a majority allows Members to deceive their constituents about their support for a bill. Members may say they support legislation, may even cosponsor it, but stop short of taking the final step that will bring it to the floor for a vote. This lack of action, Mr. INHOFE contends, is indicative of deception on the part of Members.

I disagree. Refusal to sign a discharge petition does not mean a Member is not supportive of legislation. Even if a Member supports legislation, he or she may be reluctant to bring it to the floor outside the proper process. A discharge petition precludes process.

The discharge petition was originally brought into being as a means to circumvent the committee process by a determined majority of the House. It was intended as a procedure of last resort. A procedure to be used only when normal channels failed. As such, it is a necessary safeguard to our democratic process. A life preserver, if you will, to be used to keep the process afloat when it has been tossed overboard. You do not use a life preserver unless you're in danger of drowning: a discharge petition is much the same.

By discharging a committee of legislation, an opportunity for public input and involvement is lost. Hearings, wherein information is made available to Members by proponents of different sides of the issue are foregone.

Congressman INHOFE suggests that by changing the timing of when the names on the petitions are released, Members will be forced to be more candid in their statements of support for legislation. If this is the case, then releasing the names earlier may indeed be beneficial. However, this benefit is of limited application as only 31 discharge petitions have been entered in the last 57 years.

Furthermore, releasing the names of signers before a majority is garnered may have serious drawbacks that could outweigh that single benefit. Rather than benefiting the public, the Inhofe proposal may instead bolster groups with narrow interests who would use the disclosed names of discharge petition signers as a lobbying tool.

Special interests are even now plotting ways to use the discharge procedure to promote their agendas. They see it as a way to circumvent committees where they do not have "friends." I cannot emphasize enough how unwise the increased use of this procedure would be as it undermines the committee process the House relies on to consider complex policy issues.

That said, in the end, I still found myself supporting this measure during the House's vote.

What the whole debate boils down to is this: substantively, Does the Inhofe proposal make a difference in the discharge procedure? The

answer is no. After studying the issue for some time, I realized that while there is potential for good and bad to result from this change, it is not innately one or the other. By its existence, this bill will not make individual Members do other than what is within them to do. In the past, the discharge petition has been used by Members only as a last resort. I have faith that each of my colleagues will continue to act within the bounds of his or her own conscience.

Some may wonder, then why vote for it? The primary reason is this: this whole debate has enhanced the perception of secrecy that surrounds the Congress. I believe that the previous rule entailed no real secrecy. In terms of the damage this issue has wrought, however, it may as well have been the most secret rule in existence.

Despite the fact that this is probably the most open Congress in the history of the body, the institution is plagued by a perception of secrecy. In this case, that perception is more important than the realities surrounding this issue. It distracts the Congress from tackling the many substantive issues that face us today. It enforces the perception shared by many of the American people that they are not participants in the process. That no matter what they do, or how they vote, or what they say, the power structure of Washington will do as it will.

Democracy is not a spectator sport. It is important that people participate in the process. If in passing this bill, we in some measure reassured the American people that this is a responsive body, then we did right in passing it.

#### TRIBUTE TO RALPH ROSS BELLITO "BOOTS BELL"

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here to pay tribute to Boots Bell, a radio personality from my 17th Congressional District who recently passed away. In the words of some of his colleagues, Boots Bell was a legend and his passing marks the end of an era.

Mr. Speaker, Boots Bell started as a disc jockey in 1959 on WHOT in Youngstown. Boots had a powerfully deep voice, one that instantly grabbed hold of you like a strong fist. He was most popular with the younger set, we call them Baby Boomer's today, because he was so different, like their music. Boots wore a goatee and flashy suits. In those days, men did not wear beards, let alone goatees. The look, the voice, the clothes, and the music were very cool to all the young teenage sock hoppers.

Mr. Speaker, Boots worked radio in Youngstown until the day he died. He did stints on four different radio stations in the Mahoning Valley. Before that he served a 3-year tour of duty in Korea where he was wounded several times. His numerous medals include the Purple Heart and five bronze stars. He received a bayonet wound through the knee, and as a result he walked with a cane. He was a true American hero.

Mr. Speaker, Boots Bell was an icon in the Mahoning Valley. Everyone recognized Boots, his voice and his style. His loss creates a void that can never be filled. He will be sadly missed. I know I join his family and friends in passing on condolences. May God bless him.

#### A SALUTE TO HEARTS & VOICES

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization of performers in my district called Hearts & Voices. This fine organization brings music, care, and comfort to people hospitalized with AIDS. On Sunday, October 3, 1993, Hearts & Voices gave their 1,000th show.

The isolation experienced during hospitalization by many people with AIDS when they are away from their homes, and far from their emotional support systems, is tremendous. Hearts & Voices adds care, concern, and entertainment to the lives of people with AIDS, through their weekly, high quality, polished performances.

Patients in seven different New York hospitals have been entertained by over 600 volunteer performers from Broadway, off-Broadway, cabaret, piano bars, opera, television, even the circus. I am proud of their dedication, and proud to represent a community of artists that has responded to the AIDS epidemic with such energy, compassion, and creativity.

Please join me in applauding the talented volunteers of Hearts & Voices and their supporters for their exemplary work and their care and kindness in reaching out to people hospitalized with AIDS.

#### TRIBUTE TO RAYMON ROEBUCK

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, when Ray Roebuck retires, gone will be a piece of House history. Many Members came and went, yet Ray remained. He was a bastion of familiarity and friendliness for all those who were weary eyed from a nearby floor fight or hungry from an arm twisting session on a close vote.

Ray always managed to have a smile on his face and a hot cup of coffee in his hand—no matter how early in the morning or how late in the day he was at his post. His service and camaraderie over the years will not be forgotten any time soon by those of us who were fortunate enough to have benefitted from his dedication.

I feel both sadness and elation at this time of Mr. Roebuck's retirement. My sadness comes from the fact that we have lost a person who truly loved and cared about his job. But elation stems from my heart, as I know Ray will enjoy the extra time he is now afforded to pursue his longstanding relationships



with his family, church, and community here in Washington.

Good luck in your retirement and may God bless you.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE EMPLOYEES OF CHEM-TRONICS

##### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the employees of Chem-tronics in El Cajon, CA, as they celebrate the company's 40th anniversary this month. Established by Bernard Gross, Daniel Brimm, and James Lowrie, the company has been an important part of the San Diego area economy since its founding in 1953.

Chem-tronics was one of the pioneers in instituting a unique process known as chemical-milling—the production of aerospace components. This method of production has proven advantageous in the construction of aircraft as components could be made lighter, resulting in better flight performance.

Throughout the years, Chem-tronics has embarked on a number of successful endeavors. Its aviation repair division, formed in the early 1970's, performs repair and reformation of fan blades for jet engines. An in-house metallurgical laboratory enables the company to perform analysis of various materials. Computer-aided design and manufacturing has allowed Chem-tronics to stay at the forefront of aerospace technology.

But it is the dedication of the Chem-tronics staff that has ensured 40 years of prosperity. I'm sure the entire Chamber joins me in wishing the employees of Chem-tronics congratulations on this anniversary and success in their next 40 years.

#### TRIBUTE TO CATHERINE PRICE

##### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to pay tribute to a woman who personifies the words dedication and responsibility, Catherine Price, Executive Director of the United Church of Christ Homes in Hummelstown, PA. This year, Ms. Price will be completing her two year term as elected chair of the board of directors of the American Association of Homes for the Aging [AAHA].

Ms. Price has been an active member of the AAHA governance since 1978 when she served on the Association's House of Delegates. Ms. Price has also served on sixteen of the Association's Committees, nine of which she has Chaired. It goes without saying that Ms. Price has been relentless in her pursuit of helping to shape the direction and growth of AAHA, and for that, the Association has certainly benefitted.

Ms. Price has been a very visible Chair for AAHA having visited nearly every state affiliate

during the last two years. During her tenure as Chair of the Board of the American Association of Homes for the Aging, the membership has grown from approximately 3,000 to over 4,500 members. Additionally, under her tenure AAHA was successful in adding another State Association to its 38 existing state affiliates.

Ms. Price has demonstrated a strong sense of social responsibility which has always been a value she has vehemently promoted. Under her guidance, the Association developed a social accountability guide in cooperation with the Catholic Health Association. The guide has been valuable in assisting long term care housing and health providers to identify benevolent and charitable services they provide in their communities. Ms. Price has always been proud of her formal training as a nurse, and I believe that this is where her strong sense of social responsibility was born.

This sense of dedication and responsibility can also be seen in the development of the Association's vision statement, a task initiated by Ms. Price. The vision statement of AAHA clearly identifies and reaffirms the Association's commitment to providing high-quality and affordable health, housing and community services to elderly individuals.

During her tenure as chair, Kay has made significant contributions toward helping to chart the course of the Association on public policy concerns. She oversaw the development of AAHA's long term care reform position. I would note that many of the components of this plan have been included in the President's health care reform proposal. Additionally, her leadership has helped enlighten policy makers about the importance of merging housing and support services in the continuum of care.

Finally, and certainly not the least of her wonderful efforts, is her continued dedication and devotion to the community of elderly persons served by United Church of Christ Homes (UCCH). While Ms. Price was assuming the demanding task of serving as AAHA's chair, she did not forget her responsibilities as Executive Director of the UCCH. Under her leadership, the organization nearly doubled the number of persons it serves during the last three years. Her community is vibrant, caring and typifies the best in service to our older citizens.

One of the remarks she consistently makes during her many speeches as AAHA's chair has been "we can't provide care to the elderly on the backs of the caregivers." This statement reflects her understanding and appreciation of the employees of homes and services for the aging. And because of that understanding and appreciation, she is admired by those who have had the privilege of working with her. In fact, when you ask her employees what word comes to mind to describe her as a boss, they use the words like warm and compassionate.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Price's record illustrates her dedication and sense of responsibility in improving the lives of the elderly and the quality of AAHA as an Association.

I congratulate Kay for all she has accomplished and all she will continue to accomplish, to improve the lives of older people in this nation. Her efforts have touched many individuals in a special way.

#### NAFTA TO BENEFIT FARMERS

##### HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1993

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the attached article, which notes the benefits that NAFTA will bring to New Hampshire farmers, as a result of the lowering of trade restrictions with Mexico.

#### NAFTA WILL BENEFIT NH FARMS

(By Stacey W. Cole)

Laying politics aside, I believe that the North American Free Trade Agreement will benefit New Hampshire's 2,900 farms and the business communities that rely on agriculture to produce income and jobs. And our nation's environment as well.

Mexico is the third largest market for United States farm and food products. With agricultural exports to Mexico having risen by \$2.6 billion over the last six years and another \$500 million increase being projected for 1993, Mexico has become the largest growth market of the U.S. During those last six years Mexico has unilaterally liberalized its economic and trade policies. And United States agricultural exports have climbed an impressive 248 percent during that same time frame.

Currently it is estimated that 97,000 U.S. jobs are attributable to agriculture and food industry trade with Mexico. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) expects that the NAFTA agreement would add 54,000 more new jobs to this total.

The USDA predicts that, under NAFTA, producers of dairy products, greenhouse and nursery products, apples, cattle, hay, hogs, eggs and poultry—crops that generate a major percentage of New Hampshire farm receipts—will enjoy increased exports and revenues over what would occur without NAFTA.

Let's take a look at how USDA believes NAFTA would affect five of New Hampshire's important farm commodities.

Dairy products: They are one of the largest generators of farm cash receipts. Under NAFTA, Mexico, by eliminating restrictive import licenses on milk powder, will provide immediate duty-free access for 40,000 tons. Since most New Hampshire dairymen are paid the blended price for milk, increased exports without tariffs should affect dairy income favorably.

It is true that U.S. exports above the quota initially will face a high tariff, but this tariff will be phased out over 15 years.

Greenhouse and nursery products: Under NAFTA, Mexico's 10 percent tariff on imports of many nursery products and 20 percent tariff on most cut flowers, foliage, branches and plant parts will be eliminated immediately. While Mexico has the potential to increase exports to the U.S., NAFTA merely restores Mexico's competitive position relative to its South American competitors whose products now enter the U.S. duty-free.

Apples: They are another large generator of farm cash receipts in New Hampshire. Mexico now imposes a 20 percent tariff on fresh apple imports. Under NAFTA, this tariff would be phased out over 10 years.

Cattle and Calves: Under NAFTA, Mexico will immediately eliminate its current duties on live cattle, chilled frozen beef of 15, 20, and 25 percent respectively. The USDA predicts that at the end of 10 years, U.S. beef exports to Mexico will almost triple the quantity exported in 1992.

Hay and forage crops: They are also a strong income producer for New Hampshire farmers. Currently hay exports to Mexico face a 10-15 percent tariff while imports from Mexico are duty-free. Under NAFTA, Mexico's 10 percent tariff on alfalfa and 15 percent

